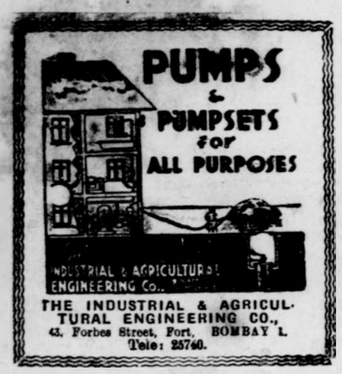

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
43, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY 1.
Tele: 25740.

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 145 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

New Hope For Your Skin

Turco-German Treaty Signed

Non-Aggression Pact; No Political 'Entente'

BRITISH AMBASSADOR SEES SARAJOGLU

Proposed Treaty Won't Affect Anglo-Turkish Agreement

LONDON, June 18.

REPORTS reaching London to-night indicate the probability of the conclusion of a political treaty between Turkey and Germany and that an announcement of this may be made in Ankara and Berlin in the near future, says Reuter's Special Correspondent.

This announcement will come as the culmination of several years of effort by Herr Von Papen, the German Ambassador to Ankara; but it appears that the terms of the agreement in fact are likely to fall short of the original German hopes and that the Treaty is not likely to be stronger than a Non-Aggression Pact.

Turkey's sovereignty and political integrity will, it seems, in no way be prejudiced.

WHAT NEW PACT MEANS

The original German aim had apparently been to persuade Turkey formally to abrogate the Anglo-Turkish Agreement, but there seems to be good reason for believing that the Turks have refused to accept this. Neither does it appear that the agreement will open the way in any respect for German political penetration of Turkey against which the Turks have always kept vigilant guard. It is certain that the signature of the new agreement will be hailed by German propaganda sources as a great Nazi Diplomat achievement. In fact, however, the full story behind this agreement hardly bears out that view.

PAPER'S EFFORTS

Ever since the appointment of Herr von Papen to Turkey in March, 1938 the Nazis have been making the most strenuous efforts to wean Turkey away from her friendship with Great Britain. Her staunch faith in the British cause and her sympathies with Great Britain have exasperated them considerably and they have spared neither money nor effort to alter Turkey's stand. On some occasions the Germans have sought to threaten Turkey; on others to cajole her with offers of friendship and advantageous commercial agreements.

NO ILLUSIONS

How few were the illusions of Turkish statesmen about German diplomatic methods was shown in the drastic speech which the Turkish Prime Minister, Dr. Reyfik Saydam, delivered on July 12th last year in which he referred with unusual frankness to the efforts which had been made by Herr von Papen to secure the resignation of his Foreign Minister, Mr. Sarajoglu, and to disturb the relations between Russia and Turkey. Dr Saydam said: "The first thing to remember in attempting to influence Turkey is that she is no longer the dead and gone Ottoman Empire. The maintenance departure or replacement of Turkish statesmen can only take place by the decision of the Turkish National Assembly.

The only response which the Turkish people will make to any action threatening their independence or integrity of territory will consist in taking up of arms and defending the country to the last."

FACE-SAVING DEVICE

For months past the Turkish Press has been strongly pro-British and only recently the leading Turkish newspaper "Yeni Sabah" was warning its readers: "The assurances of friendship given by Germany, promises contradictions and absurd denials, constitute so many signs inspiring caution." There seems little doubt that Herr Hitler had become convinced of Turkey's determination to fight if her independence or territorial integrity were threatened. He has, therefore, apparently felt it wiser not to stir up this hornet's nest but instead to conclude a somewhat non-committal agreement out of which at least his propagandists may seek to make political capital.—Reuter.

NO NAVICERTS FOR FINLAND

Three Ships Intercepted And Detained

LONDON, June 18.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare state that the British Government is no longer able to regard the Finnish Government as capable of complying with the terms agreed upon when 'navicerts' were granted to Finnish ships last autumn.

Last autumn the Finnish Government granted Germany permission for troops to pass through Finland on their way to Norway.

German troops early in June were reaching Finland in such large numbers as to make it clear that they were taking up positions there and not merely passing through. This information was received by the Ministry of Economic Warfare which announced to-day that the granting of 'navicerts' to ships bound for Petsamo had been suspended from June 14. Since that date three Finnish ships had been intercepted and detained.—Reuter.

Lessons Of Crete

Lipson's Plea For A Powerful Br. Air-Borne Force

LONDON, June 18.

Britain is profiting from the experiences in Crete to expand her own airborne force.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Danile Lipson pointed to the events in Crete as indicating the need to establish a powerful British airborne force.

The Financial Secretary Mr. Richard Law said that the lessons of Crete had been studied in detail, particularly regarding airborne forces, but it would not be in the public interest to divulge the policy now being pursued regarding the expansion of our own airborne forces.

Mr. Lipson asked for an assurance that any difficulties which existed between the War Office and the Air Ministry in this matter before the Cretan episode had now been removed. Mr. Law answered affirmatively and added "the experiences of Crete have been learned and are being inwardly digested. It will not be proper to say more", he added.

Italian Prisoners In Br. Hands

The Secretary of State for War in a written reply stated in the House of Commons that according to his latest information the number of Italian prisoners now in British hands was roughly 244,000. 1,77,937 came from Italy. 66,000 African troops serving with the Italian army were also captured.—Reuter.

SUPER-BOMBER FOR U. S.

May Replace All Bombers Now Contemplated Under Defence Programme

NEW YORK, June 18.

A new super-bomber which is expected to render all others obsolete in the next two or three years is in its initial construction stages for the United States Army Air Corps, according to the New York "Herald Tribune".

The plane is intended to supplement and perhaps replace all bombers now contemplated under the United States' Government's Defence programme.

The plane which may not fly for two years combines and surpasses the best features of the latest army bombers.

It will have an approximate maximum range of the present day 200 M.P.H. machine and yet a speed of 350 M.P.H.—Reuter.

ALEXANDRIA RAIDED

CAIRO, June 18.

Slight damage was caused by an air raid on Alexandria early this morning.

Only a few bombs were dropped, according to an Egyptian Ministry 'communique.'

The alert lasted about an hour and a half.

One casualty occurred and the damage done was very slight.

Serious Fire In Polish Village

BERLIN, June 18.

A fierce fire which raged in the Sololov district of Poland destroyed in two hours 235 buildings in the village of Korozen, states a Warsaw message to the Official German News Agency.—Reuter.

CIVILIANS LEAVE CYPRUS

NICOSIA (Cyprus), June 18.

Voluntary civilian evacuation from Cyprus is now complete, it can be revealed to-day. Among those who have left the island are 500 Polish refugees from Warsaw. Wives and children of British officials have also left.—Reuter.

'Owen Tudor' Wins Blue Riband Of The Turf

WAR-TIME DERBY SURPRISE: RECORD CROWD AT NEWMARKET: KING'S HORSE FAILS IN ROYSTON HANDICAP

LONDON, June 18.

The Substitute Derby run at Newmarket resulted as follows:—

OWEN TUDOR (Nevett) I
MOROGORO (Harry Wragg) II
FIROZEDIN (Stephenson) III

Won by a length and half; two lengths separated the second and third.

Starting prices:—25/1 OWEN TUDOR, 11/2 MOROGORO, 100/1 FIROZEDIN.

UNEXPECTED WIN

OWEN TUDOR, owned by Mrs. MacDonald Buchanam, daughter and heiress of Lord Woolavington, unexpectedly won the Derby at Newmarket to-day. He was a 25 to 1 chance.

The second was his much better fancied stable companion. MOROGORO, 11 to 2, with the rank outsider FIROZEDIN third at 100 to 1.

OWEN TUDOR is the seventh Derby winner trained by Fred Darling who has thus equalled the record held by late John Porter. Mrs. Buchanan is the third woman to own a Derby winner. The successful jockey was W. Nevett, who had obtained special leave from his army duties. It was his first Derby success. OWEN TUDOR won the race in 2 minutes 32 seconds.

WIDE BETTING RANGE.

The early morning train which left London terminus was packed with people bound to witness the Derby. The open nature of the race shown by wide betting range among the twenty runners, nearly all of whom had followers.

A late wire from the course suggested that ANNATOM was bound to be a good proposition, though there was still money for other priced runners. Many uniformed people were among the visitors, officers on leave taking the opportunity of seeing the race and one party of Czechoslovakians being among them.

Despite wartime conditions and the fact that it was a substitute race, it was generally considered that it was of good standard and from the breeder's view-point the race would be worth winning despite the reduced value, the winner now taking £4,473 compared for instance in the £10,625 which BLUE PETER won.

THE RACE

Mrs. MacDonald Buchanan, daughter and heiress of Lord Woolavington, became only the third woman owner to win the Derby in the 161 years' history of the race when her "Owen Tudor" beat his stable companion "Morogoro" owned by another woman, the Maharani Saheb of Kolhapur, by one and a half lengths in the second wartime Derby. The other woman winners were Lady James Douglas with the famous "Gainsborough" in 1918 and Mrs. G. B. Miller with "Midday Sun" in 1937.

"Owen Tudor" would have been ridden by the champion jockey, Gordon Richards, if the latter were not nursing a broken leg. So Richards' Derby luck is still out. The winning jockey was the northern champion, Billie Nevett, who obtained special leave to ride. It was nearly the most sensational Derby result since 1913 when Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's "Aboyeur" won at 100|1.

"Firozedin" finished third at 100|1, two lengths behind Morogoro. Coming into view about half a mile from the start "Selim Hassan" held the lead, but going into the dip about one and a half furlongs from home "Starwort" took the lead from Morogoro, "Owen Tudor" and "Firozedin."

"Morogoro" went ahead up the rising ground, but was quickly challenged by "Owen Tudor" who won cleverly, covering the mile and a half course in 2 minutes 32 seconds. "Devonian" was fourth.

"Lambert Simnel", starting favourite 4|1, was never prominent and finished in the middle of the field.

"Owen Tudor" is the seventh Derby winner trained by Fred Darling who equals the record held by late John Porter.

No Royal Victory

Hopes of a royal victory at the opening of the Derby racing programme were disappointed when the King's "MERRY WANDERER", starting a favourite, failed to reach the first three in the ROYSTON handicap. The winner was Lord Glanely's "THE PELIVAN", which won a thrilling race by a head from Lord Portal's "LONGRIGGAN".

RECORD CROWD.

Despite the difficulties of travel, there being no transport between the town and the course, a local police inspector expressed the opinion that the crowd was a record for the Newmarket meeting.

Racing enthusiasts smilingly trudged between two and three miles from the station, many arriving long before the racing started, to picnic on the heath, where they could watch the services maintaining vigilance with aeroplanes zooming above and tanks manoeuvring on the ground. Many people had slept on the heath owing to lack of accommodation in the town, but all were up bright and early looking for tips.

WITHOUT STOCKINGS

The recent clothes rationing appeared not to worry the women and a few were seen without stockings. The most notable omission was the familiar 'topper' of menfolk. The race ticket sold in aid of the Red Cross brought double the usual price. The people continued to pour into the stands even after early arrivals had seen the King's horse run only fifth in the opening race.

Kuneitra Recaptured In Syria

JERUSALEM, June 18.

It is authoritatively stated that the Allies have recaptured Kuneitra.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN CAMPAIGN

Further progress has been made on the coastal sector where our advanced patrols are now within 20 miles of Beirut, says a G. H. Q. 'Communique' from Cairo:

South of Damascus the allied forces made further headway in the face of strong opposition by Vichy troops.

In the central area heavy counter-attacks by our forces are in progress against Vichy elements which have temporarily effected lodgements in Merj Ayoum and Quenietra.

At Jezzine a determined counter-attack was successfully repulsed. Many Vichy infantry and several, armoured cars are in our hands."

"ACCIDENT" ON THE LINE!

'Phone Communications Cut Off Between Berlin, Sofia And Bucharest

ANKARA (Tuesday delayed).

Telephonic communications between Sofia, Bucharest and Berlin have been cut off. A German official told enquirers that there has been an "accident" on the line to Germany.

STOP PRESS

TERMS OF TURCO-GERMAN TREATY

BERLIN, June 18.

The text of the Turkish-German Treaty of Friendship signed at Ankara at 21-00 (G.M.T.) to-night by Herr von Papen and Mr. Sarajoglu consists of three Articles which state:

(1) Germany and Turkey bind themselves mutually to respect the integrity and inviolability of their national territory and not to resort to any measures direct or indirect against their Treaty partner.

((2) Germany and Turkey bind themselves in future in all questions touching their common interests to have friendly contact with each other in order to reach an understanding in the treatment of such questions.

The third Article provides for ratification which will be exchanged in Berlin.

The treaty is valid for ten years with the possibility for prolongation.—Reuter.

ANKARA TALKS
British Ambassador Meets Sarajoglu

ANKARA, June 18.

The British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull Hugessen, had two interviews with the Turkish Foreign Minister, M. Sarajoglu, yesterday.

PAPEN-SARAJOGLU TALKS

The German Ambassador, von Papen called at the Foreign Office on Tuesday. Since his return from Berlin, he has been trying hard to effect some improvement in Turko-German relations. It is understood that he had several conversations recently with the Foreign Minister, Mr. Sarajoglu.—Reuter.

KARACHI, June 18.

A deadlock in the cotton trade in the province is again threatened for the new season following the decision of the Sind Cotton Ginners' Association to stop advancing credit to growers.

It is stated this step marks the protest of the Association against the application of the Ginning Act to the province of Sind which seeks to prevent the mixture of inferior variety of cotton with superior strains.—A. P.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SINK THREE ITALIAN SHIPS

LONDON, June 18.

It is officially announced that British submarines operating in the Aegean torpedoed and sunk an Italian tanker and three caiques, one of the latter laden with German personnel and another with drums of oil.

It is officially announced that British submarines in the central Mediterranean have sunk two Italian supply ships.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S DRIVE AGAINST IMMIGRATION

Device To Keep Away Subversive Agents From Abroad: Nazi Protest Will Be Rejected: Ready To Break With Germany

WASHINGTON, June 18.

At a Press Conference Mr. Sumner Welles indicated that the United States would flatly reject the German protest regarding the closure of Consulates.

Vigorous Nazi Protest

According to the Official German News Agency, the German Government has addressed a vigorous protest to the United States Government against the order to close all German Consulates.

There has been no confirmation in Washington of this protest having been received.

Immigration Control

It is reliably reported that sharp control on immigration into the United States, designed to prevent subversive agents of other Governments entering in the guise of immigrants, will be instituted before July 1st. Boards with representatives from the State, War, Navy, Justice and Immigration Departments have been planned, says a New York message.

Break With Germany Imminent

Reports reaching Washington indicate that a break between the United States and Germany is possible almost any day now and that the United States is ready for it.

Germany, it is said, has herself been seeking an incident that will force a "show down". The destruction of the "Robinmoor" is stated to have been coolly calculated and planned with the idea of calling America's neutrality bluff."

The German attitude is reported to be that with the United States in the war every American vessel would be a fair game for the German submarines and raiders; that in any case America could not send troops to Europe for a long time, that even with America in the war, Britain could get no more help than she can get if America stays out; that Japan's presence in the Pacific as Axis partner will be sufficient to immobilise a large part of the American fleet; and, that it is always probable that Japan will enter the war on the Axis side.

Washington observers are thus not surprised at reports from Berlin to-day indicating that the Germans are no longer taking the stand that "we will not be provoked."

It is felt that Germany's retaliation for the expulsion of her Consuls may be sharp and bring the United States-German affairs to a head.

The President avoided replying directly to the question whether the Consuls had been linked with sabotage. The word subversive included a great many sins, he said.

A journalist told the President that there were reports that Consuls of countries other than Germany had been "engaging in doubtful activities."

President Roosevelt cryptically replied there was no news on that to-day causing speculation as to whether steps might be afoot to expect Consuls of other countries.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

President Roosevelt told his Press Conference that the activities of the German consulates leading to his order closing them and expelling their officials were of a subversive character.—Reuter.

STAND-BY ORDERS FOR NAVAL RESERVISTS

WASHINGTON, June 18.

Stand-by orders have been issued to the last remaining Naval Reservists, states the Navy Department.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable Arora Match for a highly educated, accomplished and beautiful Arora girl aged 17 years, belonging to a good family in U. P. Apply Box No. 14715, "Bombay Chronicle."

Two handsome, well-bred, moderately educated Muslim Girasia girls 17 and 19 are to be married. Suitable persons may apply Box No. 14716, "Bombay Chronicle" stating their family, monthly income, education etc.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Civil Engineers Young unmarried for Construction Works. Apply Box No. 5368, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Organizers in Bombay for Life business of the New India Assurance Co., Ltd. Liberal terms (allowance and or commission or both) to deserving persons. Please apply in writing to the General Manager, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (5328)

At Bombay, qualified Nurses or with hospital experience required. Age under 40. Salary Rupees 40 to 75. Boarding and lodging arranged. Apply Relief Association, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, behind Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay. (14650)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Sydenham College of Commerce: Evening classes for preparing students for First R.A. Examination and also for the College Diplomas in Accountancy & Secretarial Practice commence work 20th June. Candidates for Final R. A. Examination may join Senior Accountancy Diploma class. Admissions proceeding. (14682)

H. P. T. College, Nasik. The College teaches Pass and Honours Courses in English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Economics, and Pass Courses in History, Gujarati, Mathematics and Philosophy. Sanskrit, Persian, French and Ardha-Magadhi are taught in F.Y.A. and I. A. Classes. Separate Hostels are built for men and women students. The total expenses per pupil per year are Rs. 400 including hostel charges. The Sadavarts in the City provide free meals to many students. Post Graduate Classes are started for English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Philosophy **K. A. Kulkarni, Principal.** (5246)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

Wanted—For the Junagadh State, Kathiawar, a fully qualified CIVIL ENGINEER for the post of State Engineer. Must possess knowledge and experience of modern methods of construction, maintenance and repairs of roads and buildings, and execution of drainage and water works schemes. Must be of active habits and know Gujarati thoroughly. Pay between Rs. 400 to 600 with suitable periodical increases, according to applicant's qualifications and suitability.

Any attempt by applicant to canvass support in his favour will disqualify him.

Applications with full particulars, including age, and copies of testimonials should be addressed not later than 15th July, 1941, to

(Sd.) SARDAR MD.,
Dewan, Junagadh State.
(5365)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a full-time Supervisor of Crafts in the grade of Rs. 50-2-70. Candidates should be thoroughly conversant with designing and craftsmanship in ivory and wood carving, inlay work, lacquer work and allied crafts and competent to demonstrate improved technique, processes, tools and implements to village artisans and must have at least five years practical experience in these crafts. Ability to read and write in English, in addition to least two regional languages is essential. Age should not exceed 45 years. Preference will be given to one who possesses a certificate of proficiency from a recognised School of Art and Crafts. The last date of receiving applications is 7th July, 1941. For further detailled conditions and prescribed form of application apply to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay.

THOSE WHO HAVE ALREADY APPLIED NEED NOT APPLY AGAIN.

(5363)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Government recognised) Trains for Overseer's Certificate Examination conducted by the U. P. Government. Matriculates or S.L.C. passed with Mathematics to apply for admission now. Best result in the Province last year. Apply for Prospectus to the Principal (5037)

Secondary Teachers' Training Institute, (King George English School, Dadar, Bombay), Re-opens on the 20th inst. Students should apply immediately for admission. (14708)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted secondhand machinery in working order—Punching, Shearing Machines, Lathes, Drills and sawing machines—Apply stating specification and prices to Box No. 5369 "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell silk and woollen goods. Monthly income surely Rs. 50|- to Rs. 200|-. Ask for free terms R. S. Knitting Works. Ludhiana. (14685)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted: Financiers for an established manufacturing concern guaranteeing 50% profits. Best opportunity for really interested persons. Rs. 50,000|- required. Terms lucrative. Apply Box No. 14718, "Bombay Chronicle."

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted by an issueless Hindu Landlord and banker of U.P. a baby male or female age about 2 years, colour fair. Write to Box No. 14720, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policies numbered 403523 on the life of Ratan Barjorji Cooper of Bombay, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

S. B. CARDMASTER,
Life Manager.
(14719)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VITHAL BAPUJI RANE, YESHWANT NANUJI RANE and NARAYAN NANUJI RANE, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground now redeemed with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in an Oart called Dhuswadi Thakurdwar, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 836 4/9 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 19, Old Survey No. 420, New Survey No 343, Cadastral Survey No. 2222 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Ward No. 4367 and now under C Ward Nos. 4367 to 4370 and formerly under Street No. 7 and now under Street No. 2 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the EAST and NORTH by the compound of the Oart now or formerly the property of Nusserwanji Mancherji Seth, on or towards the WEST by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the SOUTH by a passage of the said Oart called Dhuswadi.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1941.

Messrs. DALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(5370)

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai CHUNIGOWRI wife of Keshavlal H. Setalvad of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the property here nafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Use, Trust Possession, Inheritance, Lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Linking Road, Santa Cruz (Danda) Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement three thousand and seventy (3070) square yards or thereabouts being Sub-Plot No. 61-62(d) of Plot No. 61-62 of the Town Planning Scheme No. IV of Santa Cruz and all which piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is on the North by Sub-Plot No. 61-62(c) on the South by 40 feet road on the East by Sub-Plot No. 61-62(c) and on the West by the Linking Road.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1941.

VACHHA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(5371)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

(City Engineer's Department)
Architectural Branch.

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the works noted below and will be received upto 1 P.M. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, THE 27TH, JUNE, 1941

(1) Construction of Puolic Conveniences at
(a) site No. 3, Back Bay Reclamation
(b) Frere Bridge and Grant Road Cross Lane near Grant Road Railway Station
&
(2) Construction of 200 rooms at Naigaum Sewri

TENDERS should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5/- for each tender copy by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAIK.
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay, 17th June, 1941.
5367

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, IMITATION JEWELLERY, BIG LOT OF PAINT AND VARNISHES, ETC.

Under instructions from the Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will sell by public auction on Thursday the 26th June, 1941, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises of Gorio Ltd. (above Singer Sewing Co.) General Assurance Building, Hornby Road, the following properties vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

1. Property of Mr. A. Kiefer: A large lot of enamelled plated photo frames, cigarette cases with lighters, Gents' and Ladies' gold and silver pocket watches (Swiss make), new accessories, a large lot of spectacle frames, imitation jewellery such as bracelets, ear-rings, rings, links, etc.

2. Property of Gorio Ltd: Big lot of paints and varnishes of various shades and grades.

3. Property of Auto Union: Rain cleaners for cars and magneto.

On view from the 23rd.

BENNETT & CO.

17th GLORIOUS WEEK
Now Daily 3 Shows
At 4-30, 7 & 9-30 p.m. At
LAMINGTON
Ranjit's Immortal
PARDESI
Starring:
MOTILAL, KHURSHED, SNEHPRABHA PRADHAN

THE YEAR'S MOST POPULAR MUSICAL HIT
Dalsukh M. Pancholi's
"KHAZANCHI"
Starring RAMOLA
In Its 11TH WEEK AT
KRISHNA
Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.

CAPITOL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-DAY ONLY
JESSIE MATHEWS
in a medley of song and dance
"FIRST A GIRL"
FROM TO-MORROW:
ERROL FLYNN
OLIVIA de HAVILLAND in
"SANTA FE TRAIL"

PICKING BANDS
For "WIT" Chrome Picking Bands, Leather Beltings, Bohemian Type and Chrome Spring Buffers, Laces, etc., enquire: THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD., Dharavi, Bombay 17 ('Phone 89041).

Inter Arts Examination Results

The following candiates have passed the Intermediate Arts Examination:—

FIRST CLASS:—Nos. 514 1383 3213 3787.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 3 16 17 20 26 35 39 40 72 80 105 109 117 127 131 138 140 175 179 209 226 265 291 318 331 333 339 345 353 357 359 361 383 388 392 406 409 414 424 439 444 445 448 449 461 469 472 474 508 509 534 535 539 540 569 586 606 621 631 641 662 669 671 672 709 719 720 722 736 744 747 753 764 770 775 791 817 846 862 873 876 884 908 910 915 916 925 953 955 993 1009 1033 1085 1090 1106 1124 1127 1157 1161 1168 1175 1197 1213 1229 1234 1252 1253 1258 1259 1263 1274 1275 1283 1290 1293 1295 1296 1308 1315 1318 1319 1320 1322 1325 1327 1334 1372 1381 1448 1496 1521 1531 1534 1547 1550 1561 1602 1621 1726 1798 1800 1844 1852 1854 1855 1879 1894 1895 1901 1937 1951 1973 1978 1984 1988 2034 2061 2066 2266 2313 2338 2342 2350 2499 2505 2507 2512 2513 2523 2542 2575 2593 2597 2631 2670 2696 2714 2716 2738 2745 3792 2826 2831 2840 2845 2863 2895 3000 3117 3131 3148 3163 3173 3232 3258 3286 3297 3309 3313 3315 3332 3355 3382 3389 3411 3449 3459 3463 3494 3531 3550 3553 3574 3602 3646 3679 3710 3726 3749 3771 3795 3798 3803 3811 3816 3829 3859 3886 3927 3948.

PASS:—Nos. 2 4 5 6 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 18 24 28 30 31 34 36 37 41 44 46 47 48 49 51 52 54 56 57 59 60 61 65 68 70 73 74 75 77 78 79 83 84 86 88 92 93 95 97 99 100 101 103 108 112 113 115 118 119 120 122 126 128 135 142 143 144 145 146 148 149 150 152 156 157 159 160 167 171 172 173 174 176 182 185 188 189 190 193 203 204 205 206 207 210 211 212 216 218 220 221 223 225 228 229 233 234 235 237 238 240 241 242 243 244 247 251 252 253 255 256 257 258 259 260 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 277 278 279 280 281 283 284 285 286 288 290 293 296 301 302 303 304 305 306 309 310 312 313 314 316 317 319 320 321 322 324 32 3 7 328 329 330 335 336 337 340 343 344 346 348 352 356 362 363 367 374 375 377 379 382 384 385 387 393 398 401 403 405 407 408 410 411 412 416 417 418 422 423 428 429 431 432 434 435 436 437 440 442 443 446 450 451 452 453 454 455 460 463 464 465 467 468 470 473 475 478 479 480 481 482 485 486 487 488 489 490 496 498 499 500 501 502 503 506 507 511 513 516 517 518 519 522 523 525 527 529 530 531 537 538 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 555 556 558 560 561 562 563 564 565 568 570 572 573 574 575 578 579 579 580 581 582 583 584 587 590 591 593 595 596 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 607 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 619 622 623 625 626 627 628 630 632 634 635 639 643 645 648 649 652 653 654 656 657 659 661 663 664 665 673 675 676 678 680 682 686 687 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 700 703 705 706 707 712 714 716 717 718 723 724 725 728 731 734 735 737 739 741 742 743 745 746 750 751 752 757 758 759 762 763 765 767 771 774 776 777 779 780 781 783 784 785 786 788 792 793 794 796 797 798 800 804 805 803 807 808 809 812 815 816 819 820 823 828 832 833 834 836 837 841 844 849 851 852 853 854 855 856 859 860 861 863 864 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 874 877 878 879 880 881 882 887 889 890 892 893 896 897 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 911 912 914 919 920 922 923 924 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 936 937 940 941 943 945 948 949 951 954 957 958 960 961 965 967 968 969 970 971 973 974 976 977 978 979 981 983 984 986 987 989 990 991 992 995 996 997 999 1002 1004 1006 1010 1014 1015 1017 1021 1022 1024 1028 1029 1030 1035 1036 1037 1038 1040 1041 1046 1047 1052 1053 1055 1058 1059 1061 1062 1063 1088 1089 1091 1092 1094.1095.1096 1097 1099 1100 1103 1105 1105 1107 1109 1110 1113 1114 1118 1119 1120 1121 1123 1125 1128 1129 1130 1131 1133 1136 1142 1144 1145 1146 1148 1150 1154 1155 1156 1160 1162 1164 1167 1169 1170 1171 1172 1174 1177 1178 1179 1186 1189 1190 1191 1200 1204 1207 1209 1210 1211 1215 1223 1224 1227 1228 1232 1233 1235 1236 1237 1239 1240 1243 1245 1246 1247 1248 1250 1256 1257 1260 1265 1269 1270 1271 1276 1281 1285 1286 1288 1289 1294 1298 1300 1302 1305 1307 1310 1311 1316 1317 1321 1323 1326 1328 1329 1330 1331 1332 1337 1338 1339 1340 1342 1343 1346 1347 1348 1350 1351 1355 1356 1359 1362 1365 1366 1367 1369 1373 1374 1375 1376 1380 1382 1384 1385 1387 1395 1396 1397 1398 1399 1400 1401 1404 1408 1409 1412 1413 1414 1415 1416 1420 1424 1427 1434 1437 1439 1440 1441 1447 1449 1450 1451 1456 1457 1459 1462 1464 1478 1481 1483 1493 1494 1501 1502 1503 1508 1510 1512 1515 1517 1518 1519 1523 1524 1528 1529 1530 1532 1535 1536 1537 1538 1541 1542 1544 1546 1548 1549 1551 1552 1553 1554 1556 1559 1560 1562 1563 1566 1568 1571 1572 1573 1574 1575 1581 1585 1586 1587 1590 1593 1594 1595 1599 1600 1601 1603 1604 1605 1606 1607 1608 1611 1612 1618 1620 1622 1623 1624 1625 1626 1627 1628 1630 1631 1632 1633 1634 1635 1636 1637 1636 1639 1640 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1648 1650 1652 1655 1657 1659 1661 1663 1665 1668 1669 1670 1672 1673 1675 1676 1680 1681 1683 1684 1685 1686 1689 1695 1698 1698 1699 1701 1702 1703 1706 1707 1708 1714 1715 1716 1718 1719 1722 1725 1728 1730 1731 1733 1734 1741 1742 1744 1745 1746 1747 1748 1753 1754 1756 1757 1758 1763 1764 1767 1768 1775 1777 1778 1780 1781 1784 1785 1787 1789 1790 1791 1795 1801 1802 1803 1804 1806 1809 1810 1813 1815 1819 1820 1822 1823 1824 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2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2241 2243 2244 2246 2248 2249 2251 2253 2254 2256 2257 2259 2260 2262 2263 2264 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2278 2280 2284 2286 2287 2291 2292 2293 2295 2299 2300 2301 2303 2305 2306 2311 2312 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2331 2334 2335 2337 2339 2341 2343 2345 2348 2352 2354 2356 2357 2359 2363 2365 2366 2368 2369 2370 2371 2373 2375 2377 2379 2381 2383 2385 2386 2387 2389 2391 2392 2395 2397 2398 2399 2401 2403 2404 2405 2407 2409 2411 2414 2416 2417 2418 2419 2421 2422 2425 2426 2427 2430 2431 2432 2435 2437 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2467 2468 2472 1473 2474 2475 2477 2478 2483 2486 2488 2489 2492 2494 2495 2496 2497 2500 2503 2509 2511 2514 2515 2516 2519 2520 2522 2524 2525 2527 2533 2535 2536 2537 2538 2541 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2553 2554 2555 2557 2560 2561 2567 2570 2571 2574 2576 2578 2579 2580 2581 2586 2587 2590 2591 2595 2599 2601 2603 2604 2607 2608 2609 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2618 2619 2620 2625 2626 2627 2629 2630 2638 2643 2644 2647 33658333 31/6 0 3andhtm 2644 2647 2650 2651 2652 2654 2655 2657 2658 2662 2663 2664 2665 2667 2669 2674 2675 2679 2680 2683 2684 2686 2688 2689 2690 2691 2693 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2705 2706 2708 2709 2713 2715 2717 2718 1719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2726 2728 2733 2734 2736 2740 2742 2744 2747 2748 2750 2751 2754 2755 2759 2762 2763 2766 2771 2772 2773 2778 2779 2782 2785 2786 2787 2788 2789 2790 2791 2793 2705 2796 2797 2798 2799 2791 2793 2795 2796 2787 2798 2810 2815 2816 2817 2818 2821 2824 2825 2827 2828 2830 2834 2835 2838 2846 2848 2850 2852 2853 2854 2855 2858 2859 2860 2861 2862 2864 2866 2869 2871 2872 2873 2878 2880 2882 2884 2885 2887 2889 2890 2891 2896 2900 2903 2906 2908 2910 2911 2913 2916 2917 2920 2921 2923 2925 2928 2934 2935 2937 2938 2940 2944 2945 2946 2950 2954 2960 2964 2966 2967 2970 2971 2972 2978 2981 2982 2983 2989 2990 2991 2995 2997 2998 3002 3003 3004 3006 3009 3010 3011 3012 2013 3015 3018 3022 3023 3025 3026 3027 3032 3034 3035 3038 3039 3041 3043 3044 3047 3048 3049 3050 3054 3057 3059 3062 3065 3067 3070 3071 3073 3074 3075 3076 3077 3078 3079 3080 3082 3083 3084 3086 3087 3090 3092 3096 3101 3106 3107 3108 3109 3110 3111 3113 3114 3116 3126 3127 3128 3130 3138 3141 3144 3145 3147 3149 3152 3154 3155 3156 3157 3158 3164 3166 3167 3168 3169 3170 3172 3174 3175 3177 3178 3179 3180 3184. 3185. 3186 3187 3189 3190 3192 3194 3195 3196 3198 3203 3204 3205 3206 3209 3212 3214 3215 3216 3218 3219 3220 3222 3223 3225 3226 3227 3228 3229 3231 3237 3238 3240 3241 3242 3243 3246 3249 3250 3253 3255 3256 3264 3269 3270 3272 3275 3276 3278 3280 3281 3282 3283 3288 3289 3294 3295 3298 3299 3306 3307 3310 3311 3312 3314 3318 3319 3320 3321 3322 3328 3329 3330 3333 3335 3336 3339 3340 3341 3342 3344 3345 3348 3350 3351 3353 3354 3356 3357 3359 3360 3361 3362 3363 3364 3366 3368 3369 3374 3376 3379 3380 3384 3386 3387 3388 3390 3394 3396 3401 3402 3405 3406 3408 3408 3409 3410 3412 3414 3415 3418 3419 3420 3421 3422 3425 3427 3428 3430 3431 3432 3433 3435 3436 3437 3439 3441 3444 3446 3447 3448 3451 3452 3453 3456 3457 3466 3467 3468 3470 3472 3473 3476 3479 3480 3481 3484 3485 3487 3490 3491 3492 3493 3496 3497 3498 3507 3511 3514 3519 3520 3522 3523 3525 3526 3527 3530 3532 3534 3535 3537 3539 3542 3546 3549 3551 3552 3554 3556 3557 3560 3563 3567 3568 3573 3580 3583 3586 3583 3591 3593 3594 3595 3598 3599 3604 3606 3610 3611 3612 3613 3617 3618 3620 3621 3626 3627 3628 3629 3631 3633 3635 3637 3639 3641 3645 3647 3648 3649 3654 3660 3662 3663 3665 3667 3670 3671 3672 3673 3678 3680 3683 3688 3689 3692 3693 3695 3695 3703 3704 3705 3706 3711 3712 3713 3714 3715 3717 3722 3723 3724 3725 3727 3731 3732 3734 3737 3738 3741 3742 3743 3745 3750 3751 3755 3759 3760 2762 3765 3766 3769 3770 3772 3773 3774 3781 3782 3789 3791 3792 3793 3794 3796 3797 3799 3801 3802 3804 3805 3808 3813 3817 3820 3821 3822 3823 3824 3826 3827 3828 3830 3831 3833 3834 3835 3840 3844 3846 3847 3851 3853 3855 3857 3858 3860 3862 3866 3869 3873 3877 3880 3881 3883 3884 3887 3890 3891 3897 3900 3903 3905 3906 3907 3908 3921 3922 3923 3926 3930 3933 3935 3941 3942 3945 3946 3947.

The Results of candidates Nos. 1324, 1516, 1931, 1996 and 3639 have been reserved.

The following unsuccessful candidates have been allowed to keep terms for the B.A. Examination: Nos. 380 389 415 3104 3118 3788.

The following candidates who intend to qualify for the Lower Certificates of Efficiency to be issued by the Military Authorities in December next are entitled to keep terms for the B.A. Examination as they have passed in all subjects except Logic or Mathematics from which they have claimed exemptions:—

Nos. 994 1104 1231 1333 1417 1426 1432 1484 1486 3014 3112 3544 3555 3561 3562 3565 3566 3575 3576 3605 3622 3643 3655 3656 3752 3764 3768 3810.

Scholarships & Prizes

The Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:

The Hughlings Prize To Nos. 514
The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize To No. 2696
The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship To No. 2695
The Sir Frank Soutar Scholarships To Nos. 720 and 3749
The Bhavanagar Percival Scholarship To No. 2342
The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize To No. 353
The Gangabhai Bhat Scholarship To No. 1106
The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship To No. 1124
The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship To No. 805
The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship To No. 1673
The Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtulla Khoja Testimonial Scholarship To No. 546
The Shivchand Amarchand Talakchand Jain Literature Scholarship To No. 1496
The Bai Jaiji Pallonji Lalcaca Scholarship To No. 514
The Professor Shripad Gajanan Acharya Prize To No. 2696
The Jaffer Cassum Moosa Gold Medal To No. 3930

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO KING-EMPEROR

Viceroy's Message

SIMLA, June 17.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty the King Emperor:—From H. E. the Viceroy to His Majesty the King Emperor:— dated Simla the 11th June 1941:—

"On behalf of the Princes and people of India the Viceroy, with his humble duty, begs to offer your Majesty India's most loyal and heartfelt greetings and her warmest good wishes for the long life and prosperity of Your Majesty".

From His Majesty the King Emperor to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Dated London 12th June 1941:—"I sincerely thank you and the princes and people of India for your kind congratulations on the celebration of my birthday.—George R. I."—A. P.

Early Issue Of New One-Rupee Notes

SIMLA, June 17.

A 'Communique' announces the issue shortly through the Reserve Bank of India of new Government of India one-rupee notes bearing the portrait of King George VI and printed at the Nasik Security Press.

The new notes will be slightly larger than the existing issue and measure four inches by two and a half inches and printed on mould-made paper.

The issue of these notes will not affect the present issue of Government of India one rupee notes of 1935, King George V pattern, which continue to be full legal tender.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 5-15 Zohra Bai. 5-30 Usman Khan. 5-45 Dulari Bai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Abdush Shakur. 6-30 Instrumental duet. 6-40 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 7 Zohra Bai. 7-15 Crime and the Man, 5: Talk in Hindustani. 7-30 Usman Khan. 7-45 Thumri and Ghazal. 8 If I were 21 Again: Talk. 8-15 For Villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Dulari Bai. 10 Darbari on Clarionet. 10-5 Usman Khan. 10-25 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Devotional choruses. 7-40 Ebrahim: Clarionet with Tambora and Tabla. 7-50 R. N. Paradkar. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Malka Bai. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Ramkrishnabuwa Vaze. 12-30 p.m. Vocal Variety. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Orchestral music. 1-10 Prabhu Premi. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 4-28 Teachers' Broadcast. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 R. N. Paradkar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 N. Ahmed. 5-50 Sumati: Gujarati Geets. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Peelu on Sitar. 6-20 M. Deshpande. 6-30 Children's Half Hour (Hindustani). 7 Trade Review: Talk in Gujarati. 7-15 Marathi Pad. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Malka Bai. 7-45 A I R Chorus Party. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Books and Authors: Book review. 8-45 Sound news (Hindustani). 9 News in Hindustani. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 B B C news relay. 10 to 10-45 Play House.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-50 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 G. S. Vellapurkar. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 A I R Trio. 8-50 G. Rasool. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Bimbo ki Raat. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

4-30 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Hamid Hussain: Sarinda. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Gopal Rao. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 R. N. Paradkar. 8-15 Kannada song. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 A Less-known Taal on Tabla. 9-30 Malka Bai. 9-50 Purushottam. 9-45 Master Amritlal. 10 Play House.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Leelavati. 5-15 Ajit Kumar Saha: Esraj. 5-30 Renuka Ghose. 5-50 Renuka Ghose. 6-5 Robin Roy. 6-20 For rural and industrial areas. 7 Uttara Devi. 7-20 Amiya Roy Chowdhuri. 7-40 Uttara Devi. 7-45 Vartaman Juddha O Amader Malaria Samasya: Talk in Bengali. 8 Carnatic Music: Violin duet. 8-20 Lalit Mohan Mukerjee. 9 Gracia Duveck. 10 The Novelty strings.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. For children (Tamil). 5-30 Tea time music. 5 T. A. Sambandamurti Achariar. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-5 Flute. 6-50 Valluvarin Illaram: Play in Tamil. 7 As it happens: Weekly review in Telugu. 7-50 Shrimati G. Chennamma. 8-30 T. A. Sambandamurti Achariar. 8-55 Swamy Joins the Army 4: Feature. 9-45 Topical talk relayed from the B. B. C.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail		6-00 22-00
Peshawar Express		6-15 22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Chhoki	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-50	17-45
Nagpur Express	18-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-30	08-05
Dhanbad Express	20-00	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.
(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Dhanbad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Mail Express	6-00	22-15
Peshawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Delhi Mail	7-05	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-05	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-06
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Peshawar Express	19-05	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay: June 18.

9211 pkgs Douglas fir lumber, 3859 B/bls asphalt, 10166 bags copra, 111 bgs betelnuts, 1300 pkgs tea, 80 c/s tobacco, 325 c/s beer, 40 1/dms arrack, 3072 bags sugar, 710 pkgs borax, 4800 bdls wood box shooks, 69 pkgs scrap brass, 2228 bls old newspapers, 115 c/s herrings, 150 c/s end fish tails, 70 c/s end fish, 890 brls powdered skim milk, 425 c/s end salmon, 1720 boxes apples, 105 c/s end hams, 555 pkgs wrapping paper, 3303 pkgs newsprint paper, 5407 bls cotton.

EXPORTS

Bombay: June 18.

59 bales D/s goat skins Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 13 bags gum M N Shah and Co; 13 bags gum Manekji Narsi and Co; 13 bags gum Narsi Mulji and Co; 70 casks mango slices in brine Poonjiaji and Co; 2072 bls raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 4733 bags linseed bold Vaid Bros Ltd; 3.00 bags grdnut kernals The East Asiatic Co (India); 1000 bags grdnut kernals Framji Haridas and Co; 1751 bags linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 656 bags grdnuts Louis Dreyfus and Co; 20 c/s curry powder M Poonjiajee and Sons; 1450 bls raw cotton S R Tulshan and Co Ltd; 148 bls raw wool The Anglo-Thai Corptn Ltd; 400 bags cumin seed Gandhi Bros; 296 bls raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 320 bags commin seed Habib Rawji and Co; 71 H/mds sweet chutney Framji Nowroji; 14 c/s brassware The India Merchandise Co Ltd; 800 bls cotton waste Champaklal and Co; 240 bls cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 200 bls cotton waste G M Vyas and Co; 400 bls cotton waste C Jairam and Co; 850 bls cotton waste L O Yora; 48 bls woollen carpets and rugs Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 1334 bags grdnut seeds Raja Oil Mill; 160 bags dill seed Gorakharam Gokalchand; 74 bls raw wool A J Calcuttawalla and Co.

New York Cotton Market

ACTIVE TRADE AND SPECULATIVE BUYING

Bullish Textile Advices

Bombay: June 18.

The American cotton markets once again ruled active and strong with prices touching new high levels for the season. Sentiment was encouraged by bullish textile advices and reports of the announcement of the Senate passage of the resolution for the investigation of parity prices. There was active trade and speculative buying. Though a temporary reaction took place on spot house selling induced by reports of more favourable weather and weak Bombay, prices firmed up before close on heavy buying by speculators and mills. A gain of 16 to 20 points was recorded in all contracts.

Trading commenced with July contract standing at 14.06 showing a gain of six points from its previous close. The rate temporarily fell back to 13.99 minus 01 the lowest for the day under pressure of liquidation and hedging. But the easiness was shortlived and market firmed up again on active covering by local and trade interests. A substantial advance was recorded.

Demand slowed down to some extent and spot houses appeared on the selling side on reports of more favourable weather and weakness of Bombay. Prices reacted sharply. But there was renewed demand from trade, speculators and mills. The rate for July flared upto 14.22 plus 22 the highest for the day but closed at 14.20 plus 20. Spot rate stood at 14.95 plus 26.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports totalled 16,000 bales while there were no issues.

NEW ORLEANS

The New Orleans market ruled firm, July and October contracts closing at 14.20 plus 18 and 14.44 plus 19. Spot market closed at 13.94 plus 15.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Prices eased off to some extent on liquidation and hedging on reports of a continuance of favourable harvesting weather in the Southwest.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Steels, Rails, Coppers and such other important issues received fair support. But many of the dealers were disposed to hold aloof in view of the U S/Axis tension. The close was very firm U S. Steels advanced by 7/8 of a dollar.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (at 3 p.m.)	14.12
New York July lowest (at 10-22 a.m.)	13.99

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Active trade and speculative buying Market steady

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, June 17
July	14.20
October	14.40
December	14.57
Middling Spot	14.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, June 17
July	14.20
October	14.44
December	14.54
Middling Spot	13.94

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, June 17 11 a.m. call	Noon call
July	14.00	14.01
October	14.22	14.23
December	14.32	14.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 17

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	16,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LET BRITAIN PROVE HER SINCERITY

MADRAS, June 17.

"If a full settlement of the constitutional problem cannot be reached amidst the war," says the National Peace Council, London, in a manifesto, "it is nevertheless essential that we should prove our sincerity by prompt negotiation with the Indian leaders to establish a transitional Government, and by a definite acceptance of India's freedom at the close of the war."—according to the London correspondent of "The Hindu".

The manifesto appeals for a constructive peace policy and a new international social order based on a common standard of social values and a new charter of human rights applicable to all peoples, irrespective of race, nationality and creed, it declares that the colonial peoples must be liberated from exploitation and poverty.

"If Britain and the Dominions," the manifesto continues, "are to commend the conception of democratic freedom they profess to serve and which they offer to Europe and outer world, this freedom must be demonstrated as a reality, not merely in Britain and in the Dominions, but also in the dependent areas which they control."—United Press.

Notice On Convicted Lawyer

LAHORE, June 16.

A notice to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the Legal Practitioner's Act was issued to-day by a Division Bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Diwan Amlal against Mr. Kanwarlal, a pleader of Amritsar, who had been convicted and sentenced to 18 months' R. I. under the Defence of India rules for delivering a speech. The action has been taken on an application made by the Advocate General.—A. P.

New Import Control Chief

SIMLA, June 17.

It is learned that Mr. Ramchandra, I.C.S., has been appointed Chief Controller of Imports in India. Mr. Ramchandra, who recently expressed inability to go to South Africa as High Commissioner, is at present Commissioner, Ambala Division, Punjab.

The post of Chief Controller of Imports is newly created to coordinate the activities of the import controllers in this country and to secure uniformity in the working of the import control scheme.—A. P.

NON-PARTY LEADERS' CONFERENCE AT POONA

NAINITAL, June 18.

It is now announced that the next Non-Party Leaders' Conference will be held at Poona on July 26th and 27th under the chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

A large number of leaders from all parts of the country have accepted the letters of invitation addressed by Sir Jagdish Prasad to attend the Conference. The Conference will this time be more comprehensive, comprising a larger number of leaders than those who participated at the last Conference at Bombay.—A.P.

NEW DELHI, June 13

It is learnt from well-informed circles that Sir Jagdish Prasad, the ex-member of the Viceroy's Executive Council is likely to be appointed High Commissioner in South Africa.—A.P.I.

C.-IN-C.'S TOUR

SIMLA June 17.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has just returned from a comprehensive tour of Baluchistan and a visit to the headquarters of the Western District of Quetta. In addition to meeting most of the officers in the district and visiting a large number of units, His Excellency met H. H. the Khan of Kalat and several of the local Khans, and much to their surprise conversed with them in Pushtu.

Two Lakhs Increase In Lahore Population

LAHORE, June 16.

The population of Lahore has increased by over two lakhs during the last decade according to the census figures which are now available.

The population now returned is 6,32,000 in 1941 against 4,00,075 in 1931.—A. P.

NEWSPRINT CONTROL ORDER
Returns Necessary For Licences

Under the Newsprint Control Order 1941 newspaper presses are required to submit to Government by June 30, 1941, a return of their consumption of newsprint in 1940 in form III attached to the Order. Newspapers may at their option send also statistics of their consumption of newsprint in 1939.

The presses that fail to furnish the information by the time prescribed may find it very difficult to obtain imports of newsprint at a later stage says a press-note.

Madras Convocation Address

The Rev. L. D. Murphy, Principal, Loyalla College, Madras, will deliver the address at the Convocation of the University of Madras, to be held in August, 1941.

Cochin Govt. Proposes Enhancement Of Port Dues

COCHIN, June 17

An enhancement of the Cochin Port dues by 25 per cent and landing and shipping charges by 33 1/3 has been proposed owing to the deficit budget the port had to have during the past three years and the commitments of the port in respect of loans from the Government of India, the Cochin and the Travancore Governments.—A.P.

Missing Person Returns Home

GORAKHPUR, June 16

Anxiety regarding the whereabouts of Mr. J. Crow who was believed to be missing for some time has been relieved following his return to Gorakhpur.

It was believed that he was missing since 11th June from his residence but he returned here yesterday.—A.P.

PURSE OF RS. 500 FOR DR. MUKERJEE

DACCA: (By Mail).

Dr. Shyama Prosad Mukerjee paid a visit to the head office of the Sadhana Ansadhalaya and was presented with a purse of Rs. 500 by the Adhyaksha Dr. Jogesh Chandra Ghose, M.A., Ayurved Sastri, as his contribution towards relief of the Hindus of the riot-affected villages of Dacca district.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, June 18

Yarn No 6 1/2s October 139	June 137	August	138
Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 165	June 163	August	164
Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 240	June 234	August	239
Yarn No. 40s October 358	June 352	August	355

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 17

T T London on:—	
New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43 to 4.47
Berne	17.30 to 17.40
Stockholm	16.85 to 16.95

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 17

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe June/July quoted	20/6
Wheat Barletta Russo June/July quoted	20/6
Wheat South Australian June/July quoted	27/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 17

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers	13 5/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 18

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97/9
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95/15
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100/7
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102/12
4 per cent 1950/70 Loan 108/15
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104/2
3 per cent War Bonds 101/11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112/10

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111/2
4 per cent 1963/68 Mysore 115/4
5 per cent 1956 Mysore 127

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 108
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107/12
5 per cent M Deb 1956 115-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below New York July 457 cent points at exchange 331

Broach A/M below New York May 479 cent points at exchange 731

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 18

LONDON

Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 7/32 two months

Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 1/4 three months

Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 9/32 four months.

B C RATES

T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32

Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16

Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK

Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2

Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4; D D Rs 333 1/4

Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs 328 1/2

MONTREAL

Ex-rates Dol. 4.45/47

Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs. 303

Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4

JAVA—

Ex-rates Gld 7.58/62

Banks selling T. T Gld 65 3/4; D. D. Gld 56

Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

JAPAN—

Ex-rates Sh 1/2 1/2

Bank's selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs 77 1/4

BERNE—

Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40

Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4

Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2

STOCKHOLM—

Ex rates K 16.85/95

Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123

Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

SINGAPORE

Ex-rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32

Bank's selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158

Banks buying T T Rs 158; D D Rs. 158

HONGKONG—

Ex-rates Sh 1/3 1/32

Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2.

SHANGHAI—

Ex rates Sh. 0/3 15/32

Banks selling T T Rs. 20; D D Rs. 19

Banks buying T T Rs. 17; D D Rs. 17

MEXICO—

Ex rates Pes 19.5 21.5

Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs 66.37

Banks buying T T Rs 65.04; D D Rs 62.84

LISBON—

Ex-rates Esc 99.80 100.20

Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom. D D Esc 7.35 nom.

Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

NEW YORK—

Ex-rates Dol 4.03 1/2.

JAPAN—

Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £8/8/0 Ready

New York Silver 34 3/4

London Silver 23 3/8 Ready; 23 5/8 Forward

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 3/4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 17th June 1941. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,82,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-6 allotted approximately 69 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-13-11 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 24th June 1941. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 27th June, 1941. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 13th June 1941, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,26,50,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediates will be sold from 18th June 1941 to 23rd June 1941 at Rs. 99-13-0 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' intermediates sold from 11th June 1941 to 16th June 1941 amounted to Rs. 2,45,50,000.

COLOMBO MARKET

COLOMBO: June 17.

The price of rubber in the local market at 2-15 p.m. to-day was: Sheet 57 and crepe 58. Yesterday's closing rates were the same. Copra 26:50; Cocoanut oil F.O.B. 225.00 nominal.

Sugar Market

Bombay, June 18

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—

Ready Bond Rs. 9-13-0

Shipment June Rs. 9-6-0 F B H

Indian sugars ready:—

Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-2-0 to 14-12-0

Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-14-0 to 16-7-0

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 17-6-41	4025000	7510000
Receipts yesterday 17-6-41	16000	5000
Export to date 17-6-41	995000	6224000
Stock at Ports 13-6-41	1284000	2524000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-6-41	2497000	2186000
Stock at Liverpool 13 6-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 13-6-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 13-6-41	11363000	13329000
Quantity out of sight 13-6-41	.....	.....

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 18

Both the markets showed an easy tendency in sympathy with the other commodities. The rate for Linseed September contract opened at Rs. 5/12/3 half an anna lower than the last close and receded further to Rs. 5/11/3 on general realising. Wheat also after opening a quarter anna lower at Rs. 4/6 declined to Rs. 4/5/3.

Closing rates:—

	Rs.as.ps.
Linseed	5 11 3
Wheat	4 5 3

Steady Tone In Share Bazar

FRESH SUPPORT IN STEELS: TEXTILES IN GOOD DEMAND

Bombay, June 18

Despite favourable advices from abroad, the Bombay Share market opened weak in sympathy with weakness in raw cotton. Selling was however well taken up from the start of the session Prices started moving up on prominent operators buying in Steels. Textiles were also in good demand owing to better cloth market reports.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 18

Bombay Dyeing 1071 75 65 72 68 81 80	
Century 417 11 16 12 13	
Central India 302 300 302 299 301/8	
Kohinoor 429 23 28 27	
New Great 405 401 4	
Simplex 117	
Swadeshi 297 92 95 94	
Associated Cement 140 141/4 141 142 141/4 141/12 142	
Andhra 16.0	
Tram Ord 133/8	
Tata Hydro 178	
Tata Power 1610 25 27/8	
T Steel Defd 1905 12 5 20 17 22 12 20 27 25 27	
T Steel Ord 369 70 69 71 63 70/8 70	
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 152/4 8	
Bellapur 206 5	
B Steam 316	
B Burma 460 67 62 65 63/12	

On the whole a better tendency was noticeable. Weakness in cotton had little effect on the market sentiment.

Despite wariness, there was sufficient bidding on the New York share bazar to raise Steels, rails, motors, oils, coppers, aircrafts on the theory that dried up selling indicates that the last fortnight's rally has been corrected, but many operators stood on the side lines in view of the U S Axis tension. The session closed very firm The U. S. Steel closed 56 5/8 plus 7/8

Trading commenced on the local share bazar with Tata Deferreds being quoted around Rs. 1905. Sporadic selling early brought down the prices to Rs. 1900 but support was soon forthcoming and the market in general improved, ignoring weakness in cotton. Deferred closed firm around Rs. 1927/8. Textiles also were in good demand, Dyeings closing at Rs 1080. Burmas were neglected. Associated Cements ruled firm, closing at Rs. 142 On the whole market acted well despite considerable nervousness in cotton

TEXTILE

Bombay, June 18

100	Ahm. Advance	265 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1080 0
100	CENTURY	413 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	301 8
100	COLABA	171 8
100	Coorla	103 8
250	David	70 10
250	Dawn	322 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	1 7 9
100	GOKAK	209 8
1000	Hindustan	2160 0
100	Indore	73 0
100	Khatau	151 4
100	KOHINOOR	427 0
250	LAXMI X.D.	508 12
100	MORARJI	238 0
250	Model	88 0
100	FINLAY	183 0
200	NEW GREAT	404 0
100	Oosmanshahi	60 0
100	Phoenix	262 8
25	Sassoon Silk	84 0
1000	Sholapur	3025 0
50	SIMPLEX	117 0
100	SWADESHI	299 0
100	SWAN	185 0
500	Vishnu	1252 8
1000	Western	1225 0

BANKS

50-100	BARODA	109 0
25-50	Central	45 4
500	IMPERIAL	1580 0
125-500	Imp.	392 8
50-100	India	143 0
100	RESERVE BANK	104 8
5	UNION	6 6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	142 0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	662 8
15-100	JUPITER	13 8
20	Mercantile	62 8
15-75	NEW INDIA	45 0
200	Oriental	4200 0
10-50	Vulcan	8 9 8

ELECTRIC

100	AHM OLD	172 8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY X-D	1650 0
10	AJMER	12 3
50	BOMBAY TRAM	139 8
100	Bombay Suburban	83 2
15	Broach	15 2
100	Karachi	2.3 2
100	Poona	213 12
100	Surat	177 8
100	TATA HYDRO	178 0
1000	TATA POWER	1627 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	893 12
100	C. Province X.D.	1 3 10
100	Dhond Baramati	04 0
100	Gujarat	99 12
100	Mandra Bnd.	1.4 0
100	Pachora Jamner	61 0
100	Sara Siraiguni	103 0
500	Tapti Valley	646 4

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	4 6
8sh.	Indian Copper	2 1 0
100	Indian Iron and Steel	38 4
10	SHIVRAJPUR	3 0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1927 8
30	TATA STEEL ORD.	3.0 0
10	Steel Corporation	18 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK X.D.	517 8
10	Air Services	3 8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	205 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	595 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	316 0
125	B Burma	453 12
125	B. Burma Cont	170 12
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3 6 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86 0
100	IND. BLEACHING X.D	125 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44 0
100	Indian Radio Def.	565 0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	535 0
100	Port Canning	88 0
30	PREMIER CON.	91 12
15	SCINDIA	19 14
25	Tata Oil	42 0
100	Wimco	192 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1570 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	313 12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	76 4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	630 0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	116 4
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	109 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	156 4
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	158 0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	212 10
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	152 8
7	p.c Vishnu	153 12

DEBENTURES

6	p.c Andhra Valley	01 4
3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 2
6	p.c Andhra Valley Deb	1.5 0
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	49 2
5	p.c. Sholapur	70 10

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 13th day of June, 1941:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Dept.		10,75,87,000
Notes in circulation:—		
(a) Legal Tender in India		261,25,43,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	18,08,73,000	
Total Notes issued		290,10,03,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		290,10,03,000

ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
(a) Held in India		44,41,43,000
(b) Held outside India		.....
Sterling Securities		118,79,95,000
Total of A.		163,21,38,000
B. Rupee Coin		35,57,08,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities		91,31,57,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper		.....
TOTAL ASSETS		290,10,03,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 56.261 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 13th June, 1941:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	5,90,66,000
(2) Govt. of Burma	2,21,69,000
(3) Other Govt. Accounts	3,59,86,000
(b) Banks	27,95,61,000
(c) Others	2,80,97,000
Bills Payable	60,60,000
Other Liabilities	5,24,08,000
RUPEES	58,33,47,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	10,39,01,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	36,86,000
Rupee Coin	6,89,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,56,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	.....
(b) External	.....
(c) Government Treasury Bills	.....
Balances held abroad*	37,05,90,000
Loans and Advances to Govts.	90,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	.....
Investments	7,94,52,000
Other Assets	1,56,63,000
RUPEES	58,33,47,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, June 18

The market opened steady and advanced in the initial stages on some buying support but later declined somewhat on profit-taking sales. Towards the close again prices recovered and closed steady. Tata Deferreds opened at 1875 and went ahead to 1890. Tata Ordinaries opened at 364-8 and improved to 366-8. Bombay Dyeings ruled steady around 1020, while Simplexes were a bit lower at 112-8. Indian Irons were quoted at 30-6.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1872-8) 1875 90 82-8 90

Tata Ordinaries (364-8) 364-8 66 65-8 66-8

Tata Ordinary 366/8; Tata Deferred 1890; Indian Iron 30/6; Steel Corpn of Bengal 18/4; Bombay Dyeing 1020; Central India 283/12; Century 396/4; Gokak 202/8; Kohinoor 410; Simplex 112/8; Andhra Valley 1615; Tata Hydro 176/4; Tata Power 1600; Associated Cement 140; Belapur 202/8; Bombay Burma (old) 455.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 17

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 75 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 83 0 0

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Cotton Opens With A Steady Tone

Bombay, June 18

The cotton market which suffered a sharp setback yesterday presented a very steady attitude at the opening stage to day on active short covering following the bullish American advices. But at the higher level there was less demand. Besides some of the local operator began unloading their commitments. As a result of this prices reacted to some extent Broach April/May contract opened at Rs 256 showing a gain of Rs. 5/8 from its previous close At this level further support was not coming forth. Later a leading local operator sold He was followed by general interests. The rate dropped to Rs 252 and thereafter hovered around this level within a half rupee range Rates at 1-30 p.m.

Later in the afternoon there was heavy selling by Khellawanas and other interests Broach April/May declined to Rs. 248/8. But around this level selling pressure subsided and later many of the early sellers came out to rebuy. Broach April/May worked up steadily to Rs. 255/8 Final rates at 5-30 p.m.:—

	Rs.as.ps.
Broach July/August	246 12 0
Broach April/May	256 0 0
Oomra July	142 0 0
Oomra December/January	199 12 0
Benga July	147 8 0
Benga December/January	169 8 0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 18

Silver market ruled quiet but steady tone Neither buyers nor sellers showed any anxiety to add to their commitments. The rate for 1st settlement opened at Rs. 65/12 and after touching Rs 62/13 fell back to Rs. 62/11/6 on scattered selling pressure. Thereafter a quiet tone prevailed Gold 1st settlement opened at Rs. 42/3/6 and thereafter moved between Rs. 42/3 and Rs 42/3/6 under the influence of small orders from both sides. Closing rates at 5-30 p.m.:

	Rs.as.ps.
Silver ready	62 15 6
Silver 1st settlement	62 12 6
Silver 2nd settlement	62 11 6
Gold ready	42 3 6
Gold 1st settlement	42 3 6
Gold 2nd settlement	42 3 6

LONDON SILVER

London, June 17

Spot	23 3/8
Forward	23 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, June 17

Gold Bars Fine per oz	2?8.0

NEW YORK COTTON FIFTEEN POINTS DOWN

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

JULY
New York: June 18.

Previous closing	14.20
To-day's opening	14.24
Difference	+4
To-day's closing	14.05
Difference	—15

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August	Rs. 244/12
Broach April/May	Rs. 253/0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: June 18.

New York cotton continued to forge ahead under good local support and trade buying, but developments in connection with loan programme were still awaited with resultant hesitancy to operate freely. Trading in July began at 14.24, i.e. 4 pts. higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on trade and local buying, while hedging and liquidation were light, although the general demand remained slow.

The following are opening ranges:—

July (14.06/06) 14.25/24
October (14.30/30) 14.43/43
December (14.38/38) 14.52/51

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: June 18.

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta June July (£18 9/16) £18 9/16
Linseed La Plata July (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
Groundnut Coromandal Coast June July (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

JUTES

Dundee June (£49 nominal) £49
Lightning June (£45 nominal) £45

RUBBER

Spot (13 5/8d buyers) 13 5/8d buyers
Forward October December (13 9/16d value) 13 1/2d buyers

LONDON METALS

Tin (£263 1/4 buyers; £263 1/2 sellers. Firmer) £264 1/4 buyers; £264 1/2 sellers. Firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: June 18.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: June 18.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD
London: June 18.
London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER
London: June 18.
Spot (23 3/8d) 23 7/16d +1/16
Forward (23 3/8d) 23 7/16d +1/16

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/16 to 0-3 15/32) 0-3 3/16 to 0-3 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London: June 18.

There was no trading during the night session.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London: June 18.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £100

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: June 18.

London Stock Exchange was buoyant.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
London: June 18.
5 per cent 1958/68 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 3/4) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 3/4) £105 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £113 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 7/8) £104 1/8
New York Loan (£100 7/8) £100 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/2) £111 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-9) 12-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (28-6) 28-10½
Hydro Electric No dealings
Electric Music Industry (10-0) 10-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (20-4 1/2) 20-9
Imperial Chemicals (31-0) 31-3
Woolworth New Ordinary (48-3) 48-7 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£52) £53
Dundee Rubber (33-7 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Ford Motors (18-10 1/2) 19-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£61) £60 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (83-9)
Carreas 'A' (£4) £4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (93-1 1/2) 93-1½
P and O Def (24-7 1/2) 24-4 1/2
Distillers (66-6) 66-9
Bredfords Dye (4-3) 4-3
British Celanese (3-10 1/2) 4-0
J and P Coates (32-1 1/2) 32-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-6) 29-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (15-9) 15-7 1/2
Inter Nickel (dol 39) dol 39 1/8
Indian Iron (45-0) 46-3

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (28-9) 28-9
Empire of India (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore (£7) £7

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (14-4 1/2) 14-4 1/2
Guia Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-9) 26-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (17-6) 17-6
Burma Corporation (6-6) 6-6
Rio Tintos (£6) £6
East Rand Properties (39-4 1/2) 40-0
Rand Mines (£7) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown (£11) £11
Associated Portland Cement (54-4½) 54-4½
Trinidad Leasehold (70-0) 70-0
Sub Nigel (£7 1/8) £7 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (22-6) 22-6
Union Corporation (£6 3/4) £6 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (27-6) 28-1 1/2
Anglo-India (29-4 1/2) 30
Burma Oil (48-9) 49-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-7 1/2) 5-10 1/2
Shell Transport (43-1 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£16) £16

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£34 3/4) £35 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£13 1/8) £13 3/8
London North Eastern Def (£1 5/8) £1 3/8
London Southerns Defd (£10 1/8) £11 1/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£123 1/2) £123 1/2
London Transport (£33) £34

HARMONY DRIVE IN DEWAS

Unity Board Formed

The Publicity Officer, Dewas State Junior, writes:—

A committee of representatives of all major communities in Dewas existed which had undertaken to solve all problems arising out of communal discussions. The communal tension arising in various parts of India, has led the Committee to form a 'Unity Board.' Representatives of all the major communities will sit on the Board. Kazi Abdul Gani is the Priest of the Board.

A scheme has been prepared and the Unity Board will be known by the name of 'Kaumi Ittehad Committee.' Among other things the Board makes a request to the Darbar to ban outsiders who enter the State with the purpose of fomenting communal quarrels.

The establishment of Kaumi Ittehad Committee was formally announced on 14th inst. In the morning people belonging to various religions assembled in their respective temples, mosques, etc., and offered prayers for the maintenance of peace and goodwill among various communities. A grand procession was arranged in the noon. The Holy Bible, the Holy Kuran and the Shree Bhagwat Gita were led with all pomp and honour through the principal streets and profusely garlanded.

In the evening a meeting presided over by Mr. V. D. Deshpande was held. Feelings of extreme goodwill and respect between Hindus and Muslims that pervaded the atmosphere is the essence of the function.

The committee has resolved to further strengthen the already good relations between Hindus and Muslims by means of meetings, speeches, writings, etc. It is a step, the first of its kind, to be taken in Central India States.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Quiet But Steady

Calcutta: June 18.

The Share Market was quiet but steady. Jutes and Cottons also kept steady. Coal shares were enquired for. Government securities and Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous Industrials and speculative Engineering issues were a shade quieter.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 3 per cent loan 1963/65 95/4, 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 101/14 small lot, 3 per cent loan 1951/54 100/1/6, 3 1/2 per cent G. P. 95/16, 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/15, 4 per cent 1943 104, 4 1/2 per cent loan 1958/60 112/14, 5 per cent loan 1945/55 111/1 small lot, 3 per cent Punjab Bonds 1952 97/15, 3 per cent Punjab Bonds 1958 94/13 small lot.

Banks: Central 44/12 small lot, Reserve 102.

Cottons: Benares Cotton and Silk 3/3, Howrah 'A' Pref 210, Cawnpore Textiles 6/15, Kesoram 6/10, New Victoria ord 2/7, New Victoria Pref 5/12, Elgin Mills 20/6 ex-div.

Coals: Borrea 15, Burrakur 12/12, Dhemo Main 12/13, Ghusick and Muslia 3/14, East Indian 15/12 ex-div, Deoli 8/12, New Beerbhoom 15/8, Pure Sitalpur 11/8, Singaran annas 14, South Karanpura 4/1 small lot, Burra Dhemo not quoted, Central Kurkend 13/14, Jainty Central 1/11, New Manbhoom 40/4, Sendra 12.

Jutes: Anglo-India 331/8, Belvedere 388, Budge Budge 365, Craig ord 1/15, Empire 25/8, Hukumchand 10/8, Hukumchand pref 134, Auckland 171 ct, Bengal Jute 16/4, Calcutta Jute 16, Craig Pref 54/12, Gourepore 685, Howrah 52/8, Howrah 7 per cent Pref 176, Hooghly 65/8, Kamarhatty 503, Kanknarrah 406, Meghna 40/12, Lawrence pref 148, Nellimarla 9/1, National 23/2, Nuddea 60, Orient 195/8, Presidency 4/13, Reliance 56/12 small lot, Waverley ord 2/15, Soorah pref 129.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 4/8, Indian Copper 2/12, Braithwaite and Co. 9/8, Burn and Co ord 386, Hukumchand Steel ord 12/10, Indian Iron 30/6, Indian Steel and Wire Products ord 53, Kumardhubi Eng Pref 125/8, National Iron and Steel 8/6, Steel Corporation ord 18/6, Steel Corporation Pref 220/8, B I Corpn 4/2, B I Corpn Pref 180, British Ceylon Corpn 3/6 small odd lot, Calcutta Trams ord 14/7, B B Petrol 3/7, Mysore Paper 14/7, Orient Paper ord 13/1, Orient Paper new pref 128, Titaghur Paper ord 18/12, Carew and Co 9/8, Champaran 13/14.

Teas: Bateli 5/8 c div, Bishnauth 26/8, Hattikhira 18/12, North Western Cachar 211/8 small lots, Rajnagar 7/12.

Debentures: 3 1/4 per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 98/2 small lot, 5 1/2 per cent Chowringhee Property 102/8.—A. P.

Karachi Produce Market

Karachi: June 18.

Cotton Sind July 15/8, January 17/8/6,
Punjab July 14/13/3, January 15/14/3.
America July 30/9, January 28/12. Dull.
Wheat July 30/10/9, Sept. 31/6/3. Dull.
Gram July 27/12/9, Sept. 28/9.
Toria July 34/9/6, Sept. 35/2.
Cottonseed July 15/15, Sept. 17/6/9.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York: June 18.

General Motors dol 39
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 27 1/4
U S Steel Common dol 56 7/8
U S Steel Preference unquoted.

"GLIDING PART OF WAR EFFORT"

Committee To Wait On Bombay Governor

A meeting of the Poona Committee of the Indian Gliding Association Ltd. took place yesterday morning under the Chairmanship of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.

Questions about the site, the hangars and the construction of the road were discussed. It was unanimously felt that there was some misapprehension in the minds of the Government with regard to the utility of gliding. The Committee considered that gliding was part of the war effort and they requested their Chairman and Brigadier Jackson to interview the Governor of Bombay to secure a substantial sum of money from the War Purposes Fund.

CHROMITE DEPOSITS IN SOUTH RATNAGIRI

June 17.

The geology of South Ratnagiri and parts of Savantvadi States, Bombay Presidency, form the subject of a paper incorporated in the Records of the Geological Survey of India.

Minerals of economic value in this area consist of the chromite deposits near Kankauli and Vagda, felspar near Kadaval, glass sands in the Kaladgis and the iron ore near Redi.

Some ilmenite is also present in the coastal sand in the bay south of Ratnagiri.

The Konkan laterite in this area forms a valuable building stone and stones 3 ft. x 1 ft. are usually cut and removed for building stone.

City Passes Through Rainless Week

Meteorological Conditions Don't Show Signs Of Early Downpour

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The real break of the monsoon is not yet in sight. The meteorological conditions, according to Dr. Savur, Director of the Colaba Observatory are not yet favourable for a heavy downpour.

There may be, however, light showers, hardly bringing any relief. At about 1 a.m., this morning, light showers fell in certain parts of the city.

The present ten days' break has smashed all previous records, the biggest break being seven years ago, when in June in that year, there was a break of only four days.

The following rainfall figures were recorded at the Colaba Observatory till 8 a.m., to-day:—Colaba 0.02"; St. George's Hospital 0.07"; J. J. Hospital nil; Matunga nil. The total rainfall figures for the above places are 5.90", 5.77", 6.21" and 6.00" respectively. It is recorded in Colaba that the rainfall is 3.26" below normal.

The maximum temperature is 92.1 degrees, that is 5 degrees above normal, while the minimum is 81.9 degrees, that is 4 degrees above normal.

Humidity in the air is 76 per cent, that is 8 per cent in defect.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA: June 18.

Monsoon has been strong in Assam and active in Bengal. Fairly widespread rain has also fallen in the West Coast. Elsewhere the monsoon continued weak.

Forecast until the 19th evening: The monsoon will be strong in Assam, East and North Bengal. It will be active in South-West Bengal and Konkan. Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Malabar and occur locally in Mysore and South Deccan. A few light showers are also likely in Orissa, North Deccan and South-East Madras.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Moderate to heavy rain is likely locally in Assam East and North Bengal, North Malabar and South Konkan Coasts during the next 48 hours.

The All-India Weather Chart upto 8 hrs. on Wednesday, with shade temperature and maximum and minimum rainfall for the past 24 hrs. since 1st June, and departure from the normal is given below:—

Stations.	Maximum	Minimum	For past 24 hrs.	Since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	78	73	0.7	22.8	+11.7
Calcutta	89	77	0.0	16.0	+10.1
Cuttack	89	85	0.0	4.6	—0.2
Allahabad	101	89	0.0	2.1	.....
Cawnpore	103	85	0.0	1.7	+0.5
Lucknow	101	83	0.0	2.6	+1.1
Agra	102	85	0.0	1.0	+0.4
Delhi	99	80	0.0	3.1	+2.3
Sialkot	99	79	0.0	1.2	+0.7
Peshawar	103	77	0.0	0.0	—0.3
Rangoon	92	80	0.2	17.1	+6.7
Nagpur	99	83	0.0	1.7	—2.9
BOMBAY	93	82	T	8.9	—3.3
Ratnagiri	86	79	0.1	16.4	—2.1
Ahmednagar	97	74	0.0	0.0	—3.5
Ahmedabad	97	74	0.0	0.0	—3.5
Poona	92	74	0.0	2.1	—0.9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	96	75	0.2	1.1	—2.0
Mysore	84	69	0.3	3.3	+1.1
Madras	98	83	0.0	2.4	+1.2
Simla	73	58	0.0	5.1	+2.3
Colombo	87	75	0.4	4.7	—1.4
Bhavnagar	104	84	0.0	4.9	—2.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	104	82	0.0	0.0	—0.1
Karachi	90	83	0.0	0.0	—0.1
Rajkot	100	79	0.0	0.0	—1.6
Ahmedabad	100	83	0.0	0.0	—1.9
Amraoti	103	84	0.0	0.0	—3.3
Mahableshwar	71	63	T	15.9	—3.6
Baroda	102	84	0.0	0.1	.....
Murree	75	60	0.0	3.0	+1.4
Cherrapunji	76	65	14.8	95.3	+39.2
Bijapur	96	74	0.0	0.0	—2.7
Mount Abu	83	68	0.0	0.0	—1.1
Ootacamund	67	58	2.1	10.8	+6.3

T indicates rainfall less than 4 cents.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-6-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.036 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.7 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.1 degrees (4.6 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.9 degrees (4.0 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 135 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1
Rain in 24 hours 0.02 inches
Total rainfall during the month 5.90 inches
Total rainfall during the year 5.97 inches
Weather remark: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 18-6-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-45 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

"Win The War" Rupee Fund Closes On July 25

The "Win the War" Rupee Fund organised by the Ladies' Committee of the War Gifts Fund will close on June 25.

Practically every ticket has been sold and the Committee would be grateful of anyone holding unsold tickets would return them immediately to the Ladies' Committee Office, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Anyone holding unsold tickets after Saturday, June 21, will be held responsible for the money for these tickets.

The envelopes containing the numbers chosen by Lady Lumley will be opened by the Chief Justice of Bombay on June 25 and the numbers published in the Press on June 26.

SIMLA, June 18.—Meeting of the Public Accounts Committee will begin here on August 13 and continue till August 29. Sir Jeremy Raisman Finance Member will preside.—A. P.

BANGALORE RACES

Several Close Finishes In Wednesday's Events

BANGALORE, June 18.

Both enclosures were filled to capacity on the War Fund Day of the Bangalore meeting this afternoon when a card of seven events including a Cup Race was provided. The weather was rather warm and several close finishes were witnessed. The exchanges were in favour of books only one favourite materialising.

The Riding Honours were evenly divided.

The following are the to-day's race results:—

BAGHDAD PLATE (Div. II) Dist. —6 furlongs.

SAGLAWEI MOHAMED 8-7, A. Khan 1
SALAMANZAL ZAMAN 7-3, A. Majeed Khan 2
SILVER JUBILEE 7-7, Mohd Anwar 3
FORESAKEN 7-3, L. S. Gledje 4

Tote paid: Rs 75 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 33 and Rs. 109 for places.

FARM PLATE. Dist.—6 furlongs.

CARLYON 8-11, W. H. Carr 1
BARBALLINI 8-8, J. T. Hardinz 2
CHERRIE 9-4, W. T. Evans ... 3
ROSE OF DEVAS 8-5, W. T. Sibritt 4

Tote paid: Rs. 38-8 for win Rs. 16-8. Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 25-8 for places.

MADRAS CUP. Dist.—6 furlongs.

BHENDIE 8-4, W. T. Evans... 1
INDIAN ROSE 7-2, Whiteside 2
MASTER MCKINLEY 7-12, A. Clarke 3
SUNNY SAM 7-6, Shanker ... 4

Tote paid: Rs. 43-8 for win, Rs. 15-8. Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 21-8 for places.

TRIAL PLATE. Dist.—1 mile.

HIGHLIGHTS 9-0, J. W. Brace 1
WYNETTE 7-13, N. S. Peavock 2
SMOKEY SEA 7-10, H. McQuade 3
ALARM 9-1, W. H. Carr 4

Tote paid: Rs. 86 for win, Rs. 32-8, Rs. 40 and Rs. 51 for places.

PARK PLATE. Dist.—1 mile.

TEST MATCH 8-0, J. Ermer 1
PYROGENE 8-13, M. O'Neale 2
AMERICAN BEAUTY 9-4, W. T. Evans 3
HURRY ACROSS 8-0, A. Clarke 4

Tote paid: Rs. 36-8 for win, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 127 and Rs. 31 for places.

MERCHANTS PLATE. Dist.—7 furlongs.

DAHMAN FADHIL 8-4, J. Raffaele 1
SHEIKSHALLAL 8-6, J. Sibbritt 2
HAFIZ 7-7, Shanker 3
HASHIM 8-9, H. McQuade 4

Tote paid: Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 23-8 for places.

BAGHDAD PLATE (Div. I) Dist. —6 furlongs.

AL MUNJID 8-6, A. Roberts 1
ZAMIL AL IRAQ 8-1, J. Raffaele 2
AKHU AMIN 9-4, E. Britt ... 3
MA'ADIN AMER 8-11, B. McQuade 4

Tote paid: Rs. 172 for win, Rs. 5-8, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 43-8 for places.

FRED PERRY WINS FOURTH TITLE

NEW YORK, June 18.

Richard Skeen is to make a bid to be America's outstanding professional though Fred Perry, World Amateur Champion before turning professional, is Skeen's Master.

In the final of the Eastern Tournament, Perry beat Skeen 6/3, 6/4, 4/6, 6/3 this being the fourth title Perry has won in recent weeks and every final he has been in.

Perry and Don Budge won the Eastern Doubles, beating Bill Tilden and Vincent Richards 6/3, 5/7, 6/3, 2/6, 6/4 and in view of the other successes, this pair is fast becoming the predominant Doubles Combination in the States.—Reuter.

Bangalore Polo Tourney

BANGALORE, June 17.

The Bangalore Open Handicap Polo Tournament for the Challenge Cup presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore commenced this evening at the Palace grounds when "The Whirlwinds", holders, beat "the Kolanka" by three goals to one and qualified themselves to meet 'The Mysore Lancers" in the finals to be played on Thursday.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA FOOTBALL FEDERATION

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA: June 17.

A meeting of the Maharashtra Football Federation was held here on Sunday last, and the following Executive Committee was elected for the current year:—

President: Prof. J. A. Taraporwalla; Vice-President: K. B. M. Hidayatulla; Secretary: Mr. S. Bajirao; Treasurer: Prof. M. V. Mahendale and Ordinary members of the Executive Committee: Messrs. N. V. Kinkar, B. V. Lele and M. Bardel.

Two Thousand Die Of Cholera

Sequel To Pilgrims To Religious Fair Drinking Infected Water

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) June 18.

Nearly 2,000 persons are estimated to have died of cholera near Kotlapur in the Gulburga District following a virulent outbreak of the epidemic.

Reports reaching here state that on the occasion of the annual Jatra of "Yellamma" in Kotlapur, which was attended by 10,000 pilgrims, drinking water from a well adjoining the temple caused an outbreak of cholera among the pilgrims. The well-water was considered sacred and was freely used for drinking and bathing purposes. Thousands were infected and many pilgrims collapsed on their way home.

The infection also spread to other villages over a radius of 100 miles such as Chincholi, Korangal, Sedam, Tandur and Dhurur. In Tandur, a family of fourteen persons is believed to have been wiped out. Some bullocks, who drank the water, also died.

On receipt of information, medical aid was rushed from Hyderabad and from Gulburga, Tandur and from Sarfikhas areas. The Hyderabad Medical Department sent medical inspectors while the district health authorities mobilised their staff and proceeded to the infected areas under an Assistant Health Officer. All the wells in the infected areas were disinfected and protective measures effected including administration of anti-cholera inoculations to hundreds of pilgrims. Some difficulty was experienced in combating the epidemic in the early stages owing to the panic stricken villagers fleeing to distant villages.

The epidemic, however, is now under control and protective measures are continuing.—A. P.

CLASH IN BELAPUR

8 Persons Injured

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, June 18.

(By Telephone).

News comes from Belapur in Ahmednagar District of a minor communal clash in which the police made a lathi charge. Eight persons are reported to have been injured as a result.

It appears that the trouble arose over a palanquin procession through a street where a mosque is situated. The Muslims are said to have objected to the passage of the procession through the street, and a clash ensued.

A posse of police rushed to the scene of the trouble and apprehending breach of the peace suggested to the leader of the procession to take an alternative route. The suggestion, it appears, went unheeded and the procession proceeded along the street.

Again a clash occurred and the police had to resort to a lathi charge. The District Superintendent of Police arrived on the scene of trouble with a party of armed police and restored order. The procession was escorted to its destination. All is reported to be quiet in Belapur now.

New Oaks Probables And Jockeys

LONDON, June 18.

The following are New Oaks probable runners with jockeys:—

FIRLE (Lowrey), HILLHAMPTON (Richardson), FAIENCE (Arthur Wragg), PRECOCITY (Beary), COMMOTION (Harry Wragg), DANCING TIME (Perryman), SUNNYDEAR (Cliff Richards), SANATOGA (Bridgland), BEAUSITE (Taylor), TURKANA (Evans), MERCY (Ephraim Smith), OHELAN (Beasley).

No jockey has been selected for ROMAN EMPRESS.—Reuter.

Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The following are the results of the matches played in the First Division of Calcutta Football League to-day:—

Mahomedan Sporting seven, Kalighat nil.

Police one, Sporting Union nil.

E. B. Railway nil, Customs nil.—A. P.

Talks With Mahatma On Communal Problems

WARDHA, June 17.

It is understood that Mian Iftikhar-Ud-Din of the Punjab P.C.C. had a discussion with Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the peace conference being organised by him to bring about communal harmony. Dr. Gopichand Bhargava was also present.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad had a talk with Mahatma Gandhi, it is learnt, with regard to the communal situation.—A. P.

RANCHI, June 18.—The film "Black Fury" (revised) produced by the First National Pictures of America, as certified by the Bombay Board of Film Censors, has been declared uncertified in the whole provinces of Bihar.—United Press.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal has summoned the Monsoon Session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly at 9 a.m. on July 28.

Want Of Freedom Tells On Industrialisation

INDIA IS HAMPERED BY HER POLITICAL STATUS IN SPITE OF WAR OPPORTUNITY SAYS S. G. SHAH

"Rapid industrialisation of our country is not practicable unless we link research with industry and keep pace with technological progress" observed Mr. S. D. Amin, the new President of the Association of Indian Industries, Bombay, at its fifth annual meeting held on Wednesday afternoon.

Continuing he said:

"Science and Industry are inter-dependent and not only I have not realised the importance of science and research to industrial advance and development from its very inception, but have also put this principle into practice in the development of the Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd. Some other industrialists in the country have also begun to realise its importance but if they had done so before, the industrial development of the country would have presented quite a different picture to-day and we would not have to depend on foreign countries for many essential industrial materials as at present when the war, instead of accelerating the pace of our industrial progress, has brought about to the fore our utter helplessness and subservience in the matter.

"Rapid industrialisation of our country is not practicable unless we link research with industry and keep pace with technological progress.

PLEA TO GOVT.

The appointment, last year, of the Board of Scientific Industry and Research was, therefore, quite an opportune one. But, in the wider national interests of the country, I should urge upon the Government to place more funds at the disposal of the Board and widen its scope and sphere of activities so as to enable it to undertake researches in long range problems.

Besides this, the activities of the Board should not be limited to war efforts alone but it should function as a permanent body, tending to work for the establishment of new industries and improvement of the existing ones, and the universities in the country should also encourage industrial research.

"The constitution of the Industrial Research Utilisation Committee is also a step in the right direction and I hope industrialists will take full advantage of this Committee."

Mr. Amin then referred to the multitude of difficulties of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Indian Industry and said:

As if this was not enough, the Government of India are reported to be considering the question of ordering out three years' stock of medical supplies from England on behalf of the Provincial Governments! The Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association have already addressed the Government of India in the matter and I hope they will listen to reason and desist from doing so—if such reports be based on facts.

NEED OF STANDARDISATION.

Before I conclude, I would also like to impress upon the Government of India the necessity of taking immediate steps for bringing into existence a separate Central Institution for the standardisation of industrial products in the country as proposed by the Bombay Government at the last Industries Conference, to the desirability and advantages of which, they say, they are not blind.

"The Railway Board should also revise their freight policy to the advantage of this and other industries in the country because, once an industry is assured of its low cost of production, it is bound to flourish, if carried on systematic and scientific lines."

Concluding he said:

The war has opened a vista of industrial expansion on a large-scale. This vast field can be covered only if the changed conditions are carefully studied without falling into the pitfalls of narrow provincialism, attempting to divide the industrial progress of the country into water-tight provincial compartmetns. I hope that timely attention will be paid to this aspect of the development of the small-scale and medium-scale development of the industries of this country and the fullest advantage would be taken of the opportunities awaiting us."

Mr. Sakalchand G. Shah the retiring President in the course of his speech said:—

"The reactions of the war on our general economic conditions have thrown into bold relief a profound weakness in our economic fabric. The prices of industrial products continued to maintain the rise consequent upon, firstly, the increased internal demand by the cessation of imports, and secondly, by war orders. As against this, agricultural prices sagged.

"We have recently been reminded by official spokesmen of the necessity for keeping a proper balance between agriculture and industry, perhaps, with a view to impress on us that if we wanted to be exporters of agricultural products, we may have, willy-nilly, to agree to import fabricated materials of an equal, if not, greater, value. The argument proceeds on a vicious circle; we know that India is preponderatingly an agricultural country; it is, however, to end this precarious dependence of agriculture on foreign exigencies and on the whims and fancies of foreign purchasers that we wish a much more rapid industrialisation of the country so that the bulk of these materials may be consumed internally in corresponding industries.

INDUSTRIALISATION TALKS

Talking about industrialisation, the war was acclaimed to be India's opportunity to make up the leeway. We are, however, almost completing the second year of the war and still we are talking in terms of furthering industrialisation. Excepting for the spurt in production which some of our established industries have witnessed and some special industrial units set up for the purpose of meeting the exclusive requirements of war, there has not been much by way of industrial development, particularly in the matter of establishing new industries. The Chemical industry for which the future is immense, is still almost a dream; the motor-car industry continues to remain a pious hope; the heavy engineering industry is not being talked of at all. This attitude is in striking contrast with the policy and programme adopted and pursued successfully in some of the Dominions, particularly, Australia and Canada, where they are proceeding on a planned programme of utilising this unique opportunity for achieving conditions of self-sufficiency in the matter of industrial requirements of the country, including the development of what are known as war industries.

"The difference in policy and programme is, no doubt, due to the fact that, while in those countries the sons of the soil have absolute freedom in shaping and formulating the necessary policies, here in India on account of our political subservience we are not free agents and perhaps our industrial effort is needed and welcomed only in filling up the gaps in the machinery of Imperial supply.

Can't we plead and hope for a little more speed in all the efforts, private or Governmental, in stimulating fresh industrial undertakings within the country?

He made a reference to the shortage of transport and urged Government to devise means for a balanced system of internal transport for the country.

SHIPPING

While on this question of transport, I would also like to refer to another cognate matter viz., development of our sea transport. The attitude of utter indifference, if not active antagonism, to the question of the development of the Indian Mercantile Marine still persists, perhaps by force of habit. Our grand Moguls at Delhi are equanimous enough to assert that they do not propose, nor do they consider it necessary or feasible, to encourage Indian Shipbuilding as part of their war effort. It is, however, a matter for satisfaction, that, notwithstanding this official indifference, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, under the zealous leadership of Mr. Walchand Hirachand is forging ahead with its plan for establishing a Shipbuilding Yard at Visagapatam.

The speaker also referred to the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

He was of the opinion that the communal riots hampered the economy of the country.

Broadcasting Station For Mysore

MYSORE, June 18.

The Mysore Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 89,000 for the construction of a broadcasting station in Mysore city, where a suitable site has been selected.

It is learnt that His Highness the Maharaja will lay the foundation-stone of the Station.—Unitte Press.

NEW USE FOR LAC

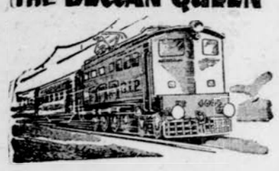
FILTER LAYER ON PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES

June 17.

An addition to the list of the uses of lac in modern industry has been made as a result of recent researches by Dr. K. D. Knott of the Kodak Co., Ltd. He has discovered a modified lac, which has been found to be useful for serving as a filter or anti-halatian layer on photographic elements (plates or films).

Several modified lacs, which do not get affected quickly by plain water but are soluble in dilute alkaline solutions, can be produced by treating shellac bleached lac, soft resin or hard resin of lac in methylated spirit with caustic alkali and adding an acid at various stages. Such modified lacs can be used for coating sensitised photographic plates or films to serve as protective, anti-halatian or filter layers. When the negatives are developed, the weak alkaline nature of the developer solution dissolves out the layer of the lac.

we're off by
THE "DECCAN QUEEN"



THIS FAST AND COMFORTABLE TRAIN DE LUXE LEAVES BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY EVENING RETURNING FROM POONA EVERY MONDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR BUSINESS.

Accordingly the Deccan Queen will leave Victoria Terminus on 20th June, 1941, returning from Poona on 23rd June, 1941.

Travel by Bombay's Popular WEEK-END TRAIN DE LUXE.

GIP

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Her romantic escapade is the TALK of the Town!

Hear Deanna Sing "There'll Always Be An England"

Also Latest War News Book Early!

THE GREAT LOVE DRAMA OF A BRAVE NEW WORLD!

The tempestuous romance of Phoebe Titus, titan of a woman, and dashing Peter Muncie, Sergeant, U. S. A., told against the wild background of early Arizona!

Wesley Ruggles'
ARIZONA
starring
JEAN ARTHUR
with
WILLIAM HOLDEN
WARREN WILLIAM • PORTER HALL
And A Cast Of Thousands
Based on the Saturday Evening Post serial and novel by Clarence Budington Kelland
Screen play by Claude Binyon
Directed by WESLEY RUGGLES
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

NEW EMPIRE 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 10, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 23, 1360
Parsi: Dehe 18, 1310
Hightide: 8-46; 20-00
Lowtide: 2-00; 14-04
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 18m.

Domestic Occurrence

MR. AND MRS. P. G. HEGDE THANK their friends and relations who sent greetings on the occasion of their marriage on 18th June and express their regret to acknowledge individually.

LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—A public study class on the subject of "Reincarnation" will be held at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Putla House, Bhau Daji Rd., Matunga, G.I.P.

NO TELEGRAMS FOR CRETE

Acceptance of telegrams for Crete is suspended with immediate effect, says a Telegraph Notification issued by the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY—The number of new patients treated at the Maho medbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Rd. for the week ended 14th June was 328, of these 214 were males and 114 females.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL—The King George English School of Dadar sent up all the students on the roll for the Matriculation examination this year 80 per cent of them passed the examination and S. K. Gupte obtained the Diwan Bahadur L. J. Vaidya Scholarship.

SOUTH KANARA HEALTH LEAGUE—The opening ceremony of this Health League was held on the 15th inst. at Randeria Building, Fort, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. K. R. Bolar. A large gathering of South Kanara sportsmen and athletes attended the function.

PARLE TILAK VIDYALAYA—The students of Parle Tilak Vidyalaya have fared very well in the Matriculation examination the result being 73 per cent as against the 50 per cent of the University. Out of a total of 41 regular students who were all sent up, 30 have passed, five of them securing more than 60 per cent of marks.

IN AID OF RAMESHWAR MANDIR—The Marathi drama "Hach-Mulacha-Bap" will be staged by Saraswati Bagh Amateurs in aid of the Sri Rameshwar Mandir, Saraswati Bagh, Jogeshwari, at Sundrabai Hall of Hansraj Pragji Thakersey School, Marine Lines, at 2 p.m. on Sunday, the 22nd inst. Mr. S. P. Varde, B.A., LL.B., will preside on the occasion.

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL—The Social Service League's Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial Schools for Women opened after Summer vacation on Monday, the 16th inst. Those who desire to join the schools should see the respective Head Mistresses of the Mahila Seva Mandal's Industrial Schools for women at Parel, Girgaon, Dadar, Vile-Parle, Imamwada, Bandra and Matunga between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. (S.T.)

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR AYURVEDIC STUDENTS

Mr. Jadavji Tricumji Acharya writes:—Ten scholarships of Rs. 100 each will be awarded this year to the poor and deserving students studying in the newly opened Rambilas Anandilal Podar College for Ayurvedic Science. Preference will be given to those students who apply for their admission in the College upto 25th June 1941.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Mayerling". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Nice Girl". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Great Lie". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mexican Spitfire". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Arizona" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 4 p.m.
PALACE—"His Girl Friday". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Typhoon". Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4 p.m.
CHITRA—"On the River". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

Big Amount Found Missing

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The police are investigating into a case of theft of Rs. 47,000 belonging to Messrs. James Finlay & Co. A bag containing the amount was found missing when two clerks of the Company who had cashed a large amount from a bank returned to office.

Defamation Charge Fails

Remarking that it is unsafe to convict a person on the uncorroborated testimony of a handwriting expert, Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, acquitted Miss Irene Rozario of the charge of defamation brought against her by Miss Phoebe Seldon, an employee of Ford Motor Company.

DADAR WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE—The work of preparing the provisional rolls for the Bombay Legislative Assembly is going on and the Provisional rolls will be published on the 30th June. Those who are eligible for enrolment are requested to fill in the necessary forms which are available in the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee's office, Dadar.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 60,32,627/1/9.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 650 the partners, Assistants and staff of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. (monthly). Rs. 527/10 through the Mamlatdar, Ankleshwar, Broach and Panch Mahal. Rs. 500 "A Zoroastrian." Rs. 261/11/6 the staff of the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 200/10 the Bombay Gas Co. Sports Club (monthly). Rs. 145 through the Treasury Officer, Kanara, Karwar Dist. Rs. 133/4 the Paper Company Van Reekum (Bombay), Ltd. Rs. 105/5/9 the workmen of the Bombay Gas Co. Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 70 the Chemical Warfare School, India, Pachmarhi. Rs. 70 members of the staff of the Asea Electric Ltd. (monthly).

For Armoured Carriers for Indian Army: Rs. 527 through the Mamlatdar, Ankleshwar, Broach and Panch Mahal. Rs. 144/12/8 through the Treasury Officer, Kanara, Karwar Dist.

Grand Total on Wednesday: Rs. 60,36,342-14/2.

Hindustani Journalists And All-India Radio

An extraordinary meeting of the Urdu Journalists' Association, Bombay, was held on 14th inst. with Gulam Ahamed Khan Arzoo, Editor, "Inquilab" in the chair.

The Committee passed a resolution condemning the insulting remarks made by "Pan" the radio critic of the "Times of India" in its issue of 27th May, 1941, wherein he challenged the competency and capacity of the Hindustani writers to write and produce "Sound News" that are being broadcast by the All-India Radio, Bombay.

Another resolution passed at the meeting expressed deep dissatisfaction at the Hindustani broadcasts of the All-India Radio, especially the Hindustani rendering of their so-called war feature "Sound News."

The resolution further demands of the Radio authorities to ask the well-known Hindustani writers to write and produce original "Sound News" on the same remuneration and with the same facilities as they are given to the English writers, if the All-India Radio and the Government of India really desire to make them interesting, and instructive from the Indian point of view.

It was further resolved that a deputation of the members of the Association should see the Controller of the All-India Radio while he is in Bombay.

Municipal Schools Committee Adjourns

The meeting of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, which was to be held on Wednesday was adjourned, presumably as a mark of protest against the arrest of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, a member of the Committee.

The motion for adjournment was sponsored by Mrs. Jaisree Raijee and was seconded by Mr. P. R. Lele.

Preparing Workers In Public Field

VILE-PARLE: June 12.

Some active workers of the Vile-Parle Night School and Adult Education Institution have decided to organise a novel scheme with a view to preparing a batch of workers in the public field. A comprehensive course, which consists of both the theoretical and practical sides, has been drawn up. Subjects such as History, Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Village and Town problems, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Indian Princes and the growth and development of various political parties in India are included.

Profs. N.R. Phatak, P.A. Wadia, Dr. Ghurye of University School of Economics, Sunderji Betai of the S.N.D.T. College and Mr. P. V. Gadgil of "Lokamanya," Coms. V. B. Karnik, S. H. Joshi, N. G. Gore and several others have so far agreed to give all assistance and guidance in the project.

Visits will be arranged to suitable centres like the Labour Welfare and A.I.S.A. and A.I.V.I.A. and the lectures will be given twice a week from June to December this year. It is also intended to award certificates to those who attend the whole course. For particulars write to or see the Organisers at the Free Reading Room and Library (opp. the Railway Gate North), Vile-Parle any day between 7 and 8 a.m.

'Wife-hood' Qualifications

The President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement:—

In our statement issued to the Press regarding enrolment of voters to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, we cited the following qualification by virtue of holding which a lady, if otherwise qualified, is entitled to be included in the electoral roll only on application:—

"That if she is the wife of a person paying income-tax."

It has been pointed out to us that this and certain other 'wife-hood' qualifications as they are called, which were in existence at the time of the preparation of the electoral roll in 1936 are no longer in force now. In the prescribed application form, copies of which have been supplied to us, these 'wife-hood' qualifications have been enumerated. Hence this discrepancy crept in for which we are sorry, and we hereby hasten to rectify the same.

INDIA SHOULD DRINK MORE MILK

Need For National Campaign

June 18

The average daily consumption of milk in India, per head of population, is 6.6 ounces per day, including milk products, according to the "Report on the Marketing of Milk in India and Burma" issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

In other countries, the average daily consumption is more than five times the average figure for India, where the poorer people do not get even six ounces a day; in fact, many of them have to go completely without milk or its products.

The average daily consumption in India varies from tract to tract, according to the production of milk and the density of population. Sind comes first with 22 ounces per head per day, followed by the Punjab with 19.7 ounces. Assam shows the lowest average with 1.2 ounces a day.

LABOURERS DRINK LITTLE MILK

Due to the better earning power and purchasing capacity of the city dwellers, the daily per capita consumption in cities and towns is 12.6 ounces, which is almost double the average for the whole of India. In general, the labouring classes consume very little milk or milk products and in this respect there is a marked contrast with workers abroad.

DECREASING CONSUMPTION

There are no data to show the trend of Indian consumption. In other countries consumption has considerably improved through State aid and better planning of the dairy industry during the last 25 years. In India, the rate of increase in the number of cattle has not kept pace with that of human population and consequently consumption may be said to be on the decrease.

Matters could be improved without much difficulty, says the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. Production could be increased by about 50 per cent by proper feeding and management of existing cattle. The problem should be tackled from both ends, production as well as consumption, and in order to stimulate consumption, "Drink More Milk" campaigns should be organised on a national basis. For a vegetarian nation, whose diet is admittedly deficient in first-class proteins, the value of a sufficient quantity of milk can hardly be over-emphasised. Consumers should be assured of a regular and reasonably priced supply of wholesome and genuine milk.

At present 58 per cent of the milk produced in India is marketed in the form of 'ghee'. The demand for, and the price of 'ghee', therefore, have an important bearing on the gross returns of milk producers. The adulteration of ghee and the sale of substitutes such as 'vanaspathi' should be adequately controlled and checked.

At present the consumption of milk in urban areas is almost double that of the villages. If prices were reduced, urban consumption could improve further. To achieve this, cheaper milk from the interior should be brought to the cities. Transport agencies can do a lot in this connection by providing special facilities and lowering freight charges.

VITAL FACTOR IN LEATHER MANUFACTURE

Why Myrobalans Are Popular In America

June 17

The American leather industry relies largely upon India for myrobalans to convert cattle hides, mainly domestic, into leather.

The ability of India to keep her market in the United States, second only to the United Kingdom in importance, does not depend on competition from other myrobalans producers, since India is the sole supplier of this commodity, but rather on her ability to meet the requirements of the American market and the possibility of substitutes.

The American market is a JI quality market and should be recognised as such. Small, black and rotted myrobalans in which the tannin content is comparatively small and which produce a darker extract are not suitable for the American leather industry which requires the large, firm and light yellowish green fruit. Furthermore, myrobalan extract from India has been complained against because of lack of uniformity and standardization and no imports of this commodity have been recorded since 1935. It is interesting to note in this connection the successful system of grading wattle bark which has been introduced by the Union of South Africa. However, as long as prices do not go too high—and the increased prices occasioned by the outbreak of war are not considered too high—there is little danger of Indian myrobalans losing their present market. At the same time improvements in methods of grading and shipping would be welcomed and probably lead to a greater demand for this article.

The strong position of myrobalans is due to the non-existence of any adequate substitute. However, if prices of myrobalans rise unduly, there is the possibility of a combination of chestnuts and lactic acid being substituted for myrobalans. Furthermore Venezuela being cut off from European markets has been offering increased quantities of divi-divi to the American tanners. One American concern is experimenting with an artificial substitute for myrobalans but the experiment is only in its initial stages and it is too early to comment on the possibilities of its becoming both an adequate substitute and a commercial success. Until such a substitute is produced, myrobalans will continue to have a ready market in the United States.

VEGETABLE MATERIALS

The many vegetable materials which may be used in tanning hides and skins all contain tannin, the essential substance for vegetable tanning. These raw materials include chestnuts from the United States, quebrecho from Argentina and Paraguay, mangrove from Africa, cutch from the Philippines and Borneo, sumac from Italy, gambier from the Netherlands East Indies, divi-divi from Venezuela, wattle bark from the Union of South Africa and myrobalans from India. These products are not used directly since it is more efficient and economical to extract the active tanning agent through leaching, which is a process similar to the brewing of tea or coffee.

The most important ingredients in the tanning blends used by American tanners are quebracho, chestnuts and myrobalans, the first two acting as the tanning agents while the last acts primarily as a fermenter. Myrobalans thus serve two purposes—they act as a tanning agent and, more important, because of their acid content, they ferment and activate the other tanning agents. These dual properties explain the popularity of myrobalans in the American tanning industry. For example, myrobalans are invariably used with other extracts in making sole leather or leather for machine belting.

CITY RIOT SITUATION

Three Fatal Stabbing Cases On Wednesday

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

After two days of comparative quiet since Sunday, there was sudden recrudescence of communal trouble in the city in the noon to-day. Within an hour and 15 minutes, three pedestrians were stabbed within the curfew area, all the cases proving fatal.

Another stabbing case occurred at four in the afternoon. The victim is in a hospital.

Two of the victims of the assault died while being rushed to Hospital. The third one died after being admitted for treatment.

This brings the total number of dead to 47 and injured to 229.

The first case of assault today was reported at about 11-15 a.m in an area covered by the curfew. An employee in a hotel was out to make some purchases in a shop when he was suddenly attacked from behind with a knife. The hooligan made good his escape before the other pedestrians came to the rescue of the victim. The unconscious pedestrian who was bleeding profusely was put into a conveyance and rushed to hospital where he died after 1 p.m.

The second case of assault was reported from another locality covered by curfew, an innocent pedestrian being taken by surprise by a hooligan armed with a clasp knife. The victim called for help while the assassin's knife found its way into his abdomen.

Passers-by rushed about but the assassin put in a smart sprint and escaped.

The stabbed pedestrian died while being removed to hospital. The third citizen who died at the hands of the hooligan was going for food at about 12-30 p.m. when a harmless—looking pedestrian pounced on him from behind and dug a knife deep into the back. The assailant unable to take it out, left the knife stuck in the body of the unfortunate victim and took to heels. The injured man died before medical relief could be given.

There was considerable panic in the localities affected by communal frenzy in the noon and shopkeepers in the mixed localities locked the shops in a hurry.

One Month For Carrying Clasp Knife

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A man was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for carrying a clasp knife by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day.

Mahasabha Executive Demands Adequate Compensation For Riot Victims

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Great concern was expressed at the recent communal riots in Dacca, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Cawnpore, Bihar-Shariff, Bhiwani (Punjab) and other parts of the country by the Working Committee of the All India Hindu Mahasabha in a resolution adopted at its meeting held on June 15 at the Asutosh Memorial Hall Dr. Symaprosad Mookerjee Presiding. The resolution was released to the Press this evening.

While recognising the imperative need for stringent measures having been taken by Government for suppressing the activities of aggressors and rioters, the Committee pointed out that recent riots disclosed a well-organised campaign of oppression of Hindus by anti-Hindu elements and that this could be effectively resisted only if the Hindus themselves decided to organise their own defence to the best of their ability and resist attacks on their person and property. It accused the Government of Bengal of having failed in its primary duty of maintaining Law and Order in the Province.

NEED FOR ADEQUATE COMPENSATION

The Committee urged the Central as well as the Provincial Governments to make provision for adequate compensation for the victims of loot and arson and for the families of persons murdered in the riots.

Referring to the disturbances in Bihar-Shariff, the Committee expressed the opinion that the statements issued by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and others holding the Hindus responsible for them were baseless and were not warranted by the facts.—A. P.

MAYOR OF BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ADDRESS COMMITTEE—The Christians of Bombay will present an address to Dr. J. A. Collaco, on his election as the Mayor of Bombay on Saturday, June 28, at 5 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, Bombay. His Grace Dr. T. D. Roberts, Archbishop of Bombay, will preside on the occasion. A representative committee of Indian Christians from the City of Bombay and Suburbs has been formed to collect subscriptions for the purpose. With a view to enable even the poorer classes to attend the function, a nominal subscription of annas four to rupee one has been fixed by the Committee. The Committee expects the whole of the Indian community and the friends and admirers of Dr. J. A. Collaco to be present on the occasion and thus help the Committee to make the function a unique success.

PATNA, June 13

A report from Bhagalpur says that the decision to give rifle training to civic guards had to be given up under orders of the Central Government.—A.P.I.

NEW DELHI, June 13

For the comforts of the members of the Indian Fighting Services overseas and their dependents in India the C. P. and Berar Provincial War Relief Fund Appeal Committee has contributed a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. —O.P.I.

CITIZENS MUST COMBAT GOONDAISM 'IN TOTO'

Intemperate Propaganda Responsible For Riots, Says Rajen Babu

WARDHA, June 18

"I think that intemperate propaganda emphasising that the Hindus and the Muslims are two different nations which cannot coalesce or work together is responsible for much of bitterness and communal tension which now prevail. When tension is there, any incident can cause an outburst, especially when no care is taken to avoid provocation", said Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in the course of an interview to pressmen.

The following are questions and answers, when Dr. Rajendra Prasad was interviewed this morning on communal riots:

Q. What do you think to be the cause of the communal riots that have broken out recently?

A. I think that intemperate propaganda emphasising that the Hindus and the Muslims are two different nations which cannot coalesce or work together is responsible for much of the bitterness and communal tension which now prevails. When tension is there, any incident can cause an outburst, especially when no care is taken to avoid provocation. Also, the reports of incidents in one place published in the press create impressions and have their repercussions in other places.

HOOLIGANISM MUST GO.

Q. How can communal tension be lessened?

A. That is a large question, but for the present, it is not difficult to avoid or prevent these outbursts, if earnest efforts are made to impress upon all that whatever differences exist, whether of communal, political or economic nature, should be adjusted by discussion and negotiation and, ultimately, these failing, by arbitration; and that in no case, should any party resort to violence or use of force. If the maintenance of peace is accepted as the essential consideration, then it should be not only possible but easy to have joint propaganda on behalf of all in favour of this proposition, and I have no doubt that it will have a very salutory and quick result. If, on the other hand, resort to force and intimidation is relied upon by any group or party, then I fear that the position will grow worse, and a vicious circle will be created in which each party will be busy in organising itself on the one hand, and throwing the entire blame on the other.

Q. What is the immediate programme of the Congress for achieving this?

A. The Congress has got no new programme. It has always insisted on communal harmony and has made communal unity, one of the fundamental factors of its constructive programme. This is being emphasised, but it is obvious that the Congress can succeed only to the extent it gets response and co-operation from others. Efforts are also being made to establish what are called 'Shanti Dals' (Peace Brigades) on purely non-violent lines to prevent or arrest communal riots not only by persuasion and appeal but by actually standing between contending groups and taking the blows of both and thus keeping them apart. The movement is just in its initial stages. It is not easy to get many persons with that amount of faith in non-violence and determination to suffer and, if need be, even to die without lifting their hands in retaliation. But the difficulty of the task, I hope, will not deter our workers from making an earnest effort in that direction.—United Press.

Munshi For Bombay

AHMEDABAD, June 18.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, left for Bombay to-night after spending a busy day during which he visited the riot affected areas and met Congress workers including Mr. Mahadev Desai

Strike continued for another day at the Calico Mills in night-shift. Labour leaders had discussions with the millowner, but no definite reply has yet been received.

"WIN THE WAR" RUPEE FUND: LADIES COMMITTEE.

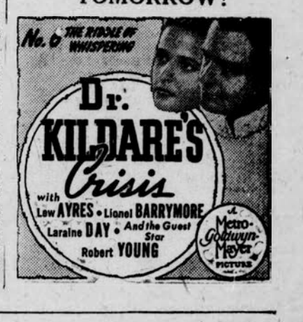
The "Win the War" Rupee Fund organised by the Ladies' Committee of the War Gifts Fund will close on June 25. Practically every ticket has been sold and the Committee would be grateful if any one holding unsold ticket would return them immediately to the Ladies' Committee office, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Any one holding unsold tickets after Saturday, June 21, will be held responsible for the money for these tickets. The envelopes containing the numbers chosen by Lady Lumley will be opened by the Chief Justice of Bombay on June 25 and the numbers published in the Press on June 26. Mrs. Milne Henderson has worked hard to finish this Ladies' Committee effort and has been responsible for the sale of thousands of tickets. Miss Dhun Desai and Mrs. Karaka are also to be congratulated on the success of their efforts.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31046

LAST DAY!

BETTE DAVIS better than ever before
The Great Lie
GEO. BRENT · MARY ASTOR
A WARNER BROS. PICTURE

TOMORROW!


No. 6 THE RIDDLE OF WHISPERING
Dr. KILDARE'S Crisis
with Lew AYRES • Lionel BARRYMORE
Laraine DAY • And the Guest Star Robert YOUNG
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

3309

DON'T BE AFRAID OF INDIGESTION

Indigestion is the cause of nine tenths of human suffering. The food you eat should contain the basis of your health and strength, but how can you be well if it is causing you to double up with pain, "burning" you with acidity and producing distension and flatulence? You will obtain immediate relief from these ailments by taking LACTOPEPTINE.

LACTOPEPTINE
DIGESTS LIKE NATURE DIGESTS

That's the secret of LACTOPEPTINE, it digests just like Nature digests. It does, in fact, contain those very ingredients which Nature herself uses in the human digestion. Try LACTOPEPTINE after your next meal. You'll be delighted at the freedom from pain and distress. You'll be amazed how much better and brighter you feel. LACTOPEPTINE is obtainable in 3 forms, Tablets, Powder and Elixir, from all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

A 4-oz. bottle of
BOVRIL

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1941.

BRITAIN'S GIFT

Having retired from public life on grounds of health Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah does not ordinarily participate in current politics. But the present conditions are extra-ordinary and even an aged poet like Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has been drawn from his sick-bed into the political arena to defend the interests of his country. Sir Ibrahim has felt constrained to notice Mr. Amery's puerilities about India's "prosperity" only because the latter happens to be Secretary of State for India and, therefore, capable of misleading many Britishers who, he knows, are not well-informed about India. We trust Government will see to it that Sir Ibrahim's statement does not reach Britain in a garbled and mutilated form.

Poverty Of India

Sir Ibrahim naturally feels scandalised at a Secretary of State for India saying that "India is prosperous". Mr. Amery does not care to quote facts and figures that can prove his contention. For the persons to whom he is responsible do not want them, while to the Indians, amazed at the audicity of his dictum, he is in no way responsible. Sir Ibrahim, however, quotes definite figures, taken from official reports or utterances, to show that Mr. Amery's assertion is a huge terminological inexactitude. Sir Ibrahim quotes an ex-Finance Member of India to show that the net average income of an Indian is less than four rupees per month. This estimate is borne out by other official ones. If Mr. Amery does not know this he does not deserve to be in his present post. If he knows it, his attempt to whitewash things is disingenuous—to put it mildly. Sir Ibrahim cites some other figures which are less known even in India but which are as conclusive about India's poverty. He points out, for instance, how those who pay income-tax, that is, those whose income is Rs. 2,000 or over, constitute only one-tenth of one per cent of the population. He also points out from an official report that in the whole of British India the number of persons with an income of Rs. 25,000 and over is only about 2,800. This by itself would not have been deplorable if it meant an equable distribution of national wealth among the people. But in India in addition to the evil of concentration of wealth among a very small number, there is the greater evil of millions not having enough to eat. It was an eminent English official who made the oft-quoted remark: "Half our agricultural population never know from year's end to year's end what it is to have their hunger fully satisfied." It is as true even to-day. Sir Ibrahim also points out how the manner in which super-tax is collected is most unjust to those who should not bear its burden. "In the case of income-tax the levy is regulated according to the income of the assessee and when joint stock companies pay this tax at source at the highest rate, refund is granted to those shareholders whose total income is chargeable at lower rates. No refund, however, is given for super tax. The result is that those people belonging to the middle classes who are venturesome enough to invest their capital in joint stock companies have to pay super-tax as shareholders though they are nowhere near the standard on which ostensibly this tax is levied." Nor is that all. While in theory the super-tax is levied on incomes beyond a specified figure and that income is liable to one super-tax, in practice, in many cases, Sir Ibrahim shows, the tax is levied on the same income thrice over and "it does not appear to be anybody's business to consider what effect this policy has on the economic condition of India and her purchasing power. It seems to be sufficient to shout that India is "prosperous"

Government's Responsibility

Yet, as Sir Ibrahim points out, "India during the pre-British period was regarded as one of the richest countries in the world and in consequence she drew adventurers from all parts of the world". Poverty was the inevitable result of costly British rule, and of the "drain" of India's wealth, condemned by such a sober politician as Dadabhoy Naoroji in his "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India". And to-day Sir Ibrahim bears testimony to the dissatisfaction which prevails amongst the people of this country in regard to the economic and financial policy pursued by Britain during recent years which, instead of increasing the national wealth by a rigorous policy of stimulating the industrial development of the country, has brought down the once one of the richest countries in the world to a state of extreme poverty. Sir Ibrahim fears—not without cause—that after the present war there will be a terrible depression as a result of the unprecedented destruction of wealth now wrought by the war and says: "Statesmanship requires that measures should be taken as far as possible from now onwards to meet this stupendous depression which is likely to follow the conclusion of hostilities." But, he adds, "the question is whether Britain has even now any far-sighted statesmanship". If Mr. Amery represents Britain's statesmanship, Heaven help her. As for India, he is perhaps destined to serve her as a wholesome irritant.

Britain's New Weapon

We noted the other day in these columns that German night raiders had been unusually quiet over Britain during the last several weeks and we suggested a number of reasons for it. To them should be added the new British method of detecting aircrafts and ships by radio rays. According to British authorities it has proved a great success, so great, indeed, that an urgent appeal has been made for thousands of British and American volunteers to handle the instruments. It looks as if the conquest of night raiders as also of submarines is really within sight. This, however, does not mean that it is a matter of days or weeks. It will yet take months to manufacture the instruments and train operators in requisite numbers for the purpose of fighting the Luftwaffe and German submarines in so many areas. Meanwhile, German U-boats will continue the Battle of the Atlantic with as much fury as the British Navy and American patrols would permit and the resumption of heavy air raids on British towns and harbours must be expected any night.

But while the Luftwaffe has been comparatively inactive all these weeks, not so the R. A. F. and the Fleet Air Arm. They have met with great success in their new campaign against German shipping which has the great advantage of stealing from port to port under the protection of German-occupied coasts. Moreover, the R. A. F. has been carrying out heavy raids almost every night on Western Germany and the "invasion ports." Even more significant is the launching of day light sweeps across the channel. Th figures of losses in this connection are interesting. Working in day light on enemy territory the R. A. F. lost on Monday two bombers and 4 fighters and destroyed eleven German fighters and on Tuesday they lost 10 fighters as against Luftwaffe's 13. These figures are quite encouraging and the aerial offensive has begun well.

Frankly Speaking

Axis And U. S. A.

Like Italy, Germany is also to retaliate against President Roosevelt's freezing order. But as in Italy, so in Germany, American property has virtually been in a "frozen" state for a long time. Moreover, retaliation does not offer any compensation for the American blow which has been struck at Axis propaganda. With the closing down of German consulates in the U.S.A. this blow has been rendered considerably more damaging. Nor is the President contenting himself with these two moves. For, he has issued orders that German nationals are not to be allowed to slip out of the country. It may be taken for granted that the President's orders will help substantially to check what he calls "subversive" activities of Axis agents. In this connection, however, there is noticeable tendency in certain quarters to insinuate that M. Stalin has been assisting the Axis activities in America. This, we think is unfair. And it is certainly most unwise.

What Next?

As was to be expected the talks between Japan and the Dutch East Indies have been broken off and Mr. Yoshizawa and his Japanese colleagues have been recalled. All this, as we say, was expected. The question is: What is Japan going to do next? The bulletin jointly issued by the two delegations, regretting the unsatisfactory end of the talks, says that it "will lead to no change in the normal relations between the two countries." Can it be likely? By calling Japan's bluff the Dutch East Indies have set a difficult problem for her. And it is obvious that Japan cannot satisfactorily solve it by ignoring it.

Drink More Milk

According to the official Report on the marketing of Milk in India the average daily consumption of milk in the country per head of population is only 6.6 ounces per day, including milk products, whereas in other countries the average daily consumption is more than five times the figure for India. The Indian average will be found to be lower if due allowance is made for the fact that it includes in milk a product like ghee, which does not at all contain the proteins for which milk is particularly necessary. In any case the average consumption of milk in India is extremely low. For adults fairly efficient substitutes for milk can be found. But for children there are none and they who need milk most suffer most for lack of it. What is more alarming is that, as the Report itself admits, the average consumption "may be said to be on the decrease" as "the rate of increase in the number of cattle has not kept pace with that of human population". The only remedy, therefore, is to increase the production of milk, and it is encouraging to be told that production can be increased by about 50 per cent by proper feeding and management of existing cattle The best methods of doing so should be taught to all who need the knowledge. But attempts should also be made to increase the number of milch cattle.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A bank teller always has something of interest on hand.

* * * *

A woman's idea of a flatterer is a man who says nice things to other women.

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Babies cry most when they realize that they look like some of their relatives.

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If you wish to gain a woman's everlasting friendship ask her advice and follow it.

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If poverty is ever abolished every bachelor will either have to marry or act as his own servant.

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Rather than make an effort to reach the top some men prefer to remain at the bottom for the purpose of helping pull others down.

Nazi Peace Moves

By J. B. McGEACHY (IN A B. B. C. TALK)

In the newspapers President Roosevelt's speech made front page banner headlines. London News Editors rightly think it an important event that Mr. Roosevelt has condemned as fabrications the rumours of an impending negotiated peace which are travelling round the cables and the radio bands of the world

Everybody here will be pleased that Mr. Roosevelt did this job in his best forthright style and left no room for doubt. It is not news in London that this country has no interest in coming to terms with Hitler, but it is vitally important news that the President of the United States has told the world that there is no question of compromise, and that stories to the contrary are the work of Dr. Goebbels and his slick associates in Berlin.

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We are pleased that Mr. Roosevelt has made this clear. We have been saying it ourselves ever since these rumours of a peace move started, but then we are belligerents, and, I suppose, a neutral observer might suspect us of whistling to keep up our courage or putting on a bold front to conceal an inward doubt. But Mr. Roosevelt's testimony is not liable to either of these misconstructions, and we are very glad of the vivid and positive quality of his remark that Mr. Winant did not take home even the tenth cousin of a peace proposal.

Where does this peace talk come from? Who started it? It comes straight from the Ministry of Enlightenment and Propaganda in Berlin. That Ministry as you know, has a world-wide and a carefully devised system for spreading rumours, getting them into the papers and getting them mentioned on the radio. I suppose the mere fact that I am talking about these peace rumours on a B.B.C. wavelength is testimony to the effectiveness of this kind of enemy propaganda: at least to its effectiveness in getting ideas circulated and getting ideas planted in people's minds. But persuading the world is quite another matter

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Why is Hitler talking of peace at this stage? I think the first and most urgent reason is perfectly plain. The American war effort is getting into its stride. Hitler knows, or at any rate he has been told by well-informed Germans who do know, that the combined productive power of America and Britain ensures the defeat of Germany in the long run. It would be a capital victory for the Nazis if they could now persuade Americans that Britain is wavering, and so weaken American determination to help.

Mr. Roosevelt's words are welcome above all because they disclose that he is not doubtful about British morale or shaken in his resolution. I can only assure you, speaking from my own knowledge and from everything that my friends tell me, that there is not the smallest sign of defeatism in this country.

We have pacifists here. This is a free country, and people can say what they think—but they were pacifists before the war started. As far as the rest of the people are concerned, meaning 99.9 per cent of them, the war is going on and the objective is still the same as it was.

★

They are in a critical mood about the Cretan campaign; they want to know why we were not better equipped to put up a defence of Crete in the air; they want to be assured, and not only by soothing words from Whitehall, but by practical evidence, that we are in better shape for the next round.

But anybody who mistakes this sort of critical talk for defeatism does not know anything about either democracy or the temper of the British people who can take disappointments, I suppose, as well as any people in the world.

Mr. Roosevelt's words, I think, ensure that the newest trick of enemy propaganda will fall flat, at any rate, as an effort to undermine the resolve of the British and American nations. But is that the only purpose of the peace rumours? I doubt if it is. In the last war, the Germans put forward peace offers from time to time, and it later turned out, though it was not plain when the offers were made, that one important purpose they had was to pacify German public opinion.

I am certainly not one of those who expect a German revolution against the Nazi regime at an early date. The power of the Gestapo, the fanaticism of the younger Nazis, the hero-worship of Hitler—these especially the power of the Gestapo are forces which at present weaken almost to vanishing point the chances of a revolt against Hitler in his own country.

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But I should not in the least doubt that the hidden opposition to Hitler in Germany will be one factor in our ultimate victory.

And, in the meantime, it is a point to be remembered that ever since 1933, when the Nazis came to power, the Germans have been under a war strain, living on ersatz food, working long hours in the war factories, giving up three-quarters of their income to preparation for this fight. After eight years of it, and close on two years of actual fighting, the German people are almost certainly war weary.

The quick victory they were promised has not happened, they must be beginning to suspect that American aid to Britain, if it does not rule out a German victory entirely, postpones it for years. They may be in need of a fresh injection of victory propaganda.

I suggest that the peace news coming out of Berlin is intended, partly at least, for home consumption. It is meant to suggest to the Germans that the war is all but won, but that only the obstinate British are holding out and preventing a return to peace, and that there is a chance of making a compromise.

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And a further purpose of the peace move must, of course, be to influence the French. The Vichy Government has defied the real public opinion of France in its collaboration with Hitler. We have abundant evidence that the people of France both soldiers and civilians, regard their German overlords with loathing, and the men of Vichy with contempt. But if the French people could be persuaded that German leadership of the Continent is an accomplished fact, that peace is at hand, that Britain is about to throw in the sponge—they might relapse into total defeatism.

So, there you have three possible motives for this new German propaganda move—to intimidate America, to pacify German opinion and to hypnotise and deceive the French. I think, on the whole, we can regard this German move, not as a sign of strength and confidence, but rather as a sign of fear.

'BOMBS WENT ASTRAY'

Bombing Of Foreign Property In Chungking Was "Purely Accidental"

SHANGHAI, June 18.

The bombing of foreign property in Chungking on Sunday by Japanese planes was "purely accidental," a Japanese naval spokesman told foreign correspondents here.

He said that he had learned from the headquarters of the Japanese Navy that some bombs went astray and the officials were trying to find out the reason.

It is learned that among the buildings damaged were offices of Colonel William Meyer, United States Military Attache, and the International Club. Bombs also fell near the United States Embassy and the United States gun-boat, "Tutila."—Reuter.

Industry And Science

By G. L. Mehta

The following are extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. G. L. Mehta, Vice-President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, at a recent meeting of the Institution of Chemists (India) at Calcutta.

It has been recognised that under modern conditions no nation having aspirations to live an independent existence can afford to realise them without being industrialised. The wealth of nations, in fact, is practically commensurate with the extent of their industrialisation which provides a margin over bare necessities of life that gives economic strength to the country. While self-sufficiency in respect of essential materials is important in normal times, it is really vital in times of war when imports of essential commodities such as manufactures, machinery, chemicals, etc. are reduced or even completely cut off. Bearing these considerations in mind, all important countries have tried to utilise their resources for the development of essential industries and especially key industries.

* * * *

Among the factors that contribute to the industrial development of a country, the two main factors are (1) encouragement by Government of the country of industries through tariff protection, subsidies, stores purchase and other forms of assistance and (2) the organisation of industrial research. While until recently, great stress was laid on protection and other factors for developing industries, the important role played by research in building up industries was not adequately appreciated. Research is a corner-stone of industrial development and has been rightly described as the mother of industry. It was nearly hundred years ago that the Royal Institution was founded in London by an American citizen named Benjamin Thompson to encourage the application of science to industrial and domestic economy. The Smithsonian Institution in Washington is a forerunner of the large scale public laboratories in which the bulk of modern scientific research is conducted. It was the incubator of American science and has played a great part in the progress of industrial research in America. Although it may be possible that some of the older and more traditional industries might have been begun and might continue without the aid of science and while it is also true that in our own country some industries can be started now without any initial research (e.g.) locomotives, mill machinery, automobile etc.), nevertheless, there is hardly any room for doubt about the dependence of industries upon science and research not only for their improvement but even at times for their very existence. In shipping and ship-building, for example, technical developments and continual researches in respect of boilers, machinery, propulsions, hull, etc. tend to make obsolete and unremunerative older types of ships. Important shipyards in the West, therefore, carry on their own researches in their plants and in England there is also the National Physics Laboratory at Teddington for conducting such tests. Indeed, the state of industrial development in a country can be judged by the condition of its research and by the progress of its research institutions. Crores of rupees have been spent in other countries for developing key and other industries and they are continuously striving to improve upon the processes and also to extend the range of production.

* * * *

Let us first examine the relation between research and industries in foreign countries. Germany was perhaps the first country to foresee the primary importance of organising research. This might be due to the fact that the natural resources of Germany were meagre; besides, she lacked the advantage of controlling supplies of essential materials from abroad unlike England and certain other countries. But by strenuous efforts in developing industrial research, this natural deficiency was more than made up. Germany produced synthetic dye stuffs, indigo, oil and other materials so cheaply that the corresponding natural products could not compete with the synthetic products. A special pride of Germany before the last world war was her electro-technical and chemical industries. In absolute size as measured by the number of employees, both were far smaller than other industries. But their importance for German industrialisation, foreign trade and prestige was enormous. In the chemical industry decisive expansion occurred during this period and the world-wide fame of the German dye industry was also then established as was that of German pharmaceutical chemistry and of many other chemical products. It was mainly due to her superior scientific organisation and equipment that Germany was able to withstand the Allies in the last war much longer than she could otherwise have done.

* * * *

Even after the last war and particularly since the Dawes Plan in 1924, German industries managed to attain once more an amazing standard in technological equipment and during the following six or seven years until the period of the great depression, to regain the leading position in those branches in which she had led before the war such as the chemical, electrical and optical industries and partly engineering and textile industries. Before the present war, Marshal Goering's four years' industrial plan was an integral part of the Nazi war machine, the object being to make Germany independent of foreign supplies of raw materials which are essential for waging successful wars. One of the main problems that was tackled in this connection was the economic application of scientific devices on a large scale. As is well-known substantial progress was made in the manufacture of substitute production which is called in Germany "Ersatz".

The outbreak of the last war made England and other countries realise the importance of the problem of industrial and scientific research. England was then de-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, June 17.

The German Government's reply to the Eire Government's Note protesting against the bombing of Dublin is understood to state that the Note contains no conclusive proof that the aeroplanes which carried out the bombing were German machines, says the German wireless to-night.—Reuter.

* * * *

The Punjab Government have started an essay competition, the subject being in the form of two questions:—

"Why India is participating in the war? How can one best help in India's war effort?"

The Junior Colleague's effort, although the best and most realistic, will not fetch even 250 pies let alone the first prize of 250 rupees.

* * * *

We learn via Simla that "Indian troops, along with their British and Free French comrades, are playing a prominent part in the investment of Syria.

It is most comforting to know that Indian gallantry is winning independence for Syria.

* * * *

Reuter reports that Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Winston Churchill were received in audience by the King on Tuesday.

A prelude to what?

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In the opinion of the U.S.A. Secretary for War, the present war may last four years.

It certainly may, if M. Stalin continues to have gratuitous insinuations, suggestions, appeals and counsels inflicted upon him.

* * * *

"A Berlin correspondent, believed to be in close touch with the German Foreign Office, hints that Hitler is considering having Stalin assassinated."

Who else could possibly entertain us in India with such exciting reports except the London correspondent of our local Anglo-Indian contemporary.

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Broadcasting on Tuesday last Marshal Petain did not mention Syria.

It would have been indecent considering that the Marshal was celebrating the first anniversary of his assumption of office.

* * * *

The Marshal, however, warned the French nation that they had not yet finished paying for their faults . . . .

They haven't.

Long live the Admirable Darlan!

* * * *

A Japanese paper suggests that the Japanese Government should continue to urge the East Indies to co-operate with Japan in building an "East Asia prosperity sphere."

What the paper doesn't tell a worried Japanese Government is: How?

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The head of the Japanese police in Shanghai has been shot dead.

What we are interested to know is whether the Chinese "assassins" will be described by Tokyo as agents of Chungking or of the Communists.

* * * *

A man went into an insurance office to have his life insured.

"Do you cycle?" the agent asked.

"No", said the man.

"Do you motor?"

"No."

"Do you, then, perhaps fly?"

"No, no", said the applicant, laughing; "I have no dangerous . . . ."

"Sorry, sir", the agent broke in, "but we no longer insure pedestrians."

Radio-Locator Wins Battle Of Britain

British Secret Weapon Fights Goering's Bomber Menace

LONDON, June 18.

The British Government has released the news of the existence of a secret weapon, an instrument for the detection of enemy aircraft by radio, which is being used by the British to counteract night bombers.

Declaring that "it is the radio that will destroy the enemy airplanes" the Minister of State, Lord Beaverbrook followed up the sensational announcement of the British Secret Weapon by appealing for thousands of technicians to operate the new 'radio locator' instruments, which have been evolved to combat Goering's 'Bomber menace'.

Earlier the new British Commander-in-Chief of the Coastal Command, R. A. F., Sir Philip Joubet, gave the newspapermen information about the invention, which, said Sir Philip Joubert, had helped to win the battle of Britain during the daylight air attacks of last summer.

Sir Philip Joubert said the invention consisted of a "system whereby rays, which are unaffected by fog or darkness, are sent out far beyond the limits of our shores.

Any aircraft or ship in the path of this ray immediately sends back a signal to the detecting station where people are on the watch. These ether waves keep a twenty-four-hour watch, year in and year out. They are always on duty."

Describing the radio-location as a military science which has already had profound influence on the war, Sir Philip Joubert said: "I think and hope it has been one of the best kept secrets of this war, and it is certainly one of the most important factors in our war organization. It is not a new science, it is development of the existing knowledge and application to war needs of a scientific fact."

Sir Philip Joubert explained that the requirement of the R. A. F. caused the development in the laboratory of a practical weapon of war from "what might be called a wireless trick. "Revealing that the system originated in the conception of one man, Sir Philip Joubert said the initial experiments were made "in an ancient lorry on a country road in the neighbourhood of Diventry in March, 1935.

THREAT OF WAR SPEEDS UP

"It took about four years of continuous experiment to work up to the state of efficiency it had reached, when the war began.

The threat of war in 1938 speeded up the work on this subject, and when the war broke out, the system was in existence. "Since that time scientists engineers and manufacturers had combined to produce the best possible equipment devoted to the detection of enemy aircraft. It was found that the use of rays made it unnecessary to maintain standing patrols of pursuit airplanes thus saving time, petrol and energy.

"It is safe to say that the Battle of Britain was won by a combination of the fighting forces and "radio-location."

ALL SECRET

Continuing Sir Philip Joubert said the staffs of the three fighting services now working on "radio-location number many thousands.

The position now is that scientists and manufacturers are ahead of the provision of personnel. The immediate requirements of the three services total about 10,000 men and a large number of women, warning of the necessity to maintain absolute secrecy on the technical details of this "great weapon in the nations armoury." Sir Philip Joubert said it had been kept so secret that in the services, it was only referred to by three letters.

Sir Philip Joubert revealed that the man who applied this science to the detection of aircraft and ships in warfare was the distinguished forty-nine year old scottish scientist Mr. Watson Watt, Scientific Adviser at the Ministry of Aircraft production.

DO NAZIS KNOW IT?

Questioned whether the Germans used similar methods, Sir Philip Joubert said as scientific facts were known throughout the scientific world, it was reasonable to suppose that the Germans had not been behind in applying them to their use, although there was no positive evidence of this fact. The recent slight increase in British aircraft losses over Germany was more likely because, the British are sending far more bombers over enemy territory, and the losses themselves were mainly due to anti-aircraft fire.

Lord Beaverbrook, in his broadcast appeal for technicians early on Wednesday on the Empire and American hookup, said of all the technical developments the radio in its many manifestations takes the first place.

"It is in radio I am convinced that we will find the way to spread the covering wings of science over the multitudes who inhabit the vast cities. It is the radio that finds the enemy in the darkness, that seeks him out through the clouds, that sends the avenging fighter to the place where he will meet the lurking bomber and bring him to destruction. Now the radio is our golden cockerel which gives us warning of enemy approach."

Declaring that the "sky is our watchtower", Lord Beaverbrook declared, "Science has played us some shabby tricks in the past. Now we see with a clear vision and with large understanding the powerful benefit that the radio bestows on us. We want men of knowledge, men of technical skill and men of vision to take part in the improvement and upkeep of technical equipment. Repair and maintenance of these devices is the tasks of the highest importance.

It was learned in London that entire resources of Britain's cleverest radio manufacturers have been devoted to evolving the numerous types of radio-locators by mass production. Although millions of pounds have been spent on radio-location, it may be said with confidence that the entire cost has already been saved.

Tokyo Recalls Envoy

But Promises Netherlands East Indies 'Normal Relations'

TOKYO, June 18.

It is officially announced that Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese representative in Batavia in the negotiations with the Netherlands East Indies has been recalled to Tokyo following upon the Netherlands East Indies refusal to accept the Japanese terms.

The announcement gives the assurance that normal relations between Japan and Netherlands East Indies will be unaffected.—Reuter.

AMERICAN RED CROSS MEDICOS ARRIVE

LONDON, June 18.

Dressed in smart 'navy blue' uniform the first four women who will form part of the staff of American Red Cross Harvard Field Hospital unit were welcomed in London to-day by Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Health.

The women were Miss Gertrude Madly (Detroit, Michigan), Miss Elizabeth Phillips (Buffalo), Miss Charlotte Raymond (Faighaven, Vermant) and Miss Elizabeth B. Jackson (Dover Massachusetts).

It was disclosed that the Hospital will be used exclusively for treatment of infectious diseases.—Reuter.

CHILEAN BAN ON NAZI 'BLITZ' FILM

SANTIAGO, June 18.

The Chilean Film Censors Commission have prohibited showing of a German Blitz film.

They announce that it is entirely a German propaganda picture.—Reuter.

Well-known Quaker Dead

LONDON, June 18.

Formerly one of the best known Quakers in the world and particularly South Africa and Australia, William Henry Fisher Alexander has died at Worthing aged 86.

For more than a quarter of a century he worked to restore to their rightful owners some hundreds of Dutch Bibles carried off as mementoes by British soldiers during the South African campaign. The family records in some of the Bibles went back to five generations.—Reuter.

BIG BATTLE RAGING AROUND CAPUZZO

British Withdrawal To Avoid Encirclement

R. A. F. TAKES HEAVY TOLL OF ENEMY PLANES

CAIRO, June 18.

British troops in the Western Desert made a withdrawal after an enemy attack to encircle them. This is announced in a British G. H. Q. Communique.

WITHDRAWAL EXPLAINED

The 'communique' states:—"Yesterday after we had repulsed several attacks, the enemy brought up fresh forces with which he attempted an encircling movement against our forward troops. To accomplish our object of forcing him to disclose his strength and inflicting heavy casualties on him we withdrew slowly to our forward positions. We sought out and destroyed a large number of enemy tanks and guns.

Earlier Cables

A big battle is in progress between Imperial troops and German and Italian forces around Capuzzo it is stated in authoritative quarters in London this morning. The original British advance met with initial success and following the capture of Fort Capuzzo larger forces became engaged. These forces have met with serious opposition and counter-attacks.

The battle is raging in terrific heat. There is reason to think that mechanical transport would be used by the infantry as, under the weather conditions, it is hardly possible that the infantry could carry out marches on foot; but by far the greater part of the battle is between tanks. There is yet no decisive result by either side and it may well be that there will be no decision in this battle.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the advanced British forces in the Western Desert writes:—"A battle began in the Western Desert on Sunday, which may prove to be the greatest of the Libyan campaign. Previously at dawn, British and Indian forces advanced on "Hellfire" Pass, Capuzzo and Sollum from four different directions. Small armoured forces followed the coast road—infantry supported by tanks and artillery spread across the plain extending from the sea to the escarpment—a famous English and another celebrated Scottish regiment attacked along the escarpment itself, and an armoured division made a wide sweep out into the desert with the audacious intention of attacking Sollum from the west and taking the Germans in the rear. On Saturday evening, a greyhaired brigadier outlined to me the plan of attack for each of the four columns.

With an ash cane walking stick, he drew in the sand the routes to be taken, the obstacles to be encountered and the probable strength of the enemy. Quietly, confident, and enthusiastic, the brigadier concluded "it is going to be a great scrap. It may be a decisive scrap".

Towards evening, we returned to Brigade Headquarters where our friend the brigadier once again gave us a few moments during which he announced the capture of Bir Waer which, strategically, is almost as important as Capuzzo. From the brigadier's short summary, it seemed that so far the battle has developed along the expected lines.

FIRST REGENT OF ICELAND

REYKJAVIR (Iceland), June 18.

The former Iceland Minister in Copenhagen, Mr. Sveinn Bjoernsson has been elected as the first regent of Iceland for one year.

HOPE FOR NORWAY

Icelanders are united in hoping that the Norwegian nation would soon regain its full liberty and independence, the new regent of Iceland Sveinn Bjoernsson told members of the Icelandic Parliament to-day.

He said: "Although the King and the Government and many other good men have been forced to leave the country, Norwegian resistance still continues. He stressed the need for future co-operation between the Scandinavian countries and other democratic nations.

20 AXIS PLANES DESTROYED

R. A. F. Active Over Western Desert

Twenty enemy aircraft were destroyed in the Western Desert battle yesterday, announces an R. A. F. Middle East 'communique.'

The 'communique' states: "Aircraft of the R. A. F. and South African Air Force continued to give full support to operations by the ground forces in the Western Desert yesterday. Fighters repeatedly engaged enemy aircraft which attempted to attack the troops and destroyed 12 Junkers 87s, six Messerschmitt 109s and two other aircraft.

During the day they were also active in machine-gunning enemy motor transport on roads in the Gazzala area and did considerable damage. Bomber aircraft carried out a number of attacks on enemy armoured cars and transport.

In the Sidi Omar area bombs fell among tanks and transport, destroying of disabling more than twenty vehicles and in the same area armoured cars, light tanks and troop concentrations were shot up.

During the night of June 16|17 heavy bombers attacked a number of targets. Hits were registered on the central mole and elsewhere in the harbour area at Benghazi. Bombs were dropped on landing grounds at Derna and Gazzala, where a number of fires were started and at Bardia several motor transport vehicles were set on fire and others damaged.

There is nothing of outstanding importance to report from other fronts. From all these operations six aircraft are missing."

In Abyssinia

In Wolchefit sector in Abyssinia our troops surprised the garrison of an Italian fort causing the enemy over a hundred casualties. As its continued occupation would be of no value to us the fort itself was completely burnt out and then abandoned, says a G. H. Q. 'communique' from Cairo.

"ILLUSTRIOUS" FIGHTS ITS WAY TO MALTA

Full Story Of Glorious Fight Against Determined Nazi Air Attacks

LONDON, June 18.

In giving the full story of how officers and men brought the aircraft-carrier "Illustrious" safely to port after beating off six attacks in seven hours by a hundred enemy planes on January 10, an Admiralty 'communique' issued to-day says: "After two torpedoes had missed the aircraft-carrier which altered its course, German dive-bombers launched the worst attack of the day. Some 40 bombers dived on the fleet in the Mediterranean, concentrating on the "Illustrious" which was struck by several heavy bombs.

While on her way to Malta the steering gear broke down and the "Illustrious" had to be steered with her engines. While the third attack was being beaten off, the "Illustrious" was temporarily out of control and swinging in a wide circle. After fighting off two more attacks the "Illustrious" reached Malta. The ship suffered damage in four of the ten attacks at sea and in Malta.

The two final attacks were on a very large scale with at least 50 aircraft in each, but these only scored one hit owing to the determined manner in which the guns fought. Seventy bombs fell in the immediate vicinity of the ship during four large-scale attacks.—Reuter.

Bengal Govt. Orders

INTERNMENT FOR THREE PERSONS

One To Quit British India

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Dharambir Singh has been served with an order by the Government of Bengal under the Defence of India Rules directing him to remove himself from British India under police escort and not to enter British India during such period as the order remains in force.

Movements of the following persons have also been restricted by the Government under the Defence of India rules, directing them to remain within their respective home districts:Debendra Nath Sen (Faridpur), Samindra Kumar Har (Dacca) and Amalendra Roy Choudhury (Fairdpur).—A. P.

CONVICTIONS IN MAHAKOSHAL

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, June 17.

Of the 30 Satyagrahis who had offered Satyagraha at various places in the Narsinghpur sub-division, Mahakoshal, seven were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from four to six months and fines. The remaining 23 Satyagrahis who were not arrested are touring the interiors. Of the arrested Satyagahis Messrs Moonga Ram Pathak, Bribhushanlal Pathak, Mohanlal Matele, Gajadhar Prasad and Patel Ramcharanlal were sentenced to four months' R. I. each while Thakur Rudra Pratap Singh and Chowdhri Puhup Singh were sentenced to six months' R. I. each and a fine of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 respectively. Both these gentlemen are the leading 'Malguzars' in the Narsinghpur sub-division and pay land-revenue to the Government to the extent of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 8,000 per year respectively. They have been recommended to be placed in "B" class; while the others have been placed in "C" class.

SAUGOR: — Messrs. Kundanlal Naik of Baleh, Balchand Chowdhri, Salleram Tewari, Kanchheelal Dalal and Murlidhar Chaturvedi, were sentenced to three months' R. I. each. Babulal Chhatpuria to four months' R. I. Mr. Jugalkishore Pathak of Dhana was sentenced to 9 months' R. I. Messrs. Thakur Pran Singh, Madeo Prasad Chowdhri, Ram Prasad Tewari and Garibdas Dhobi were arrested.

HOSHANGABAD:—After remaining in jail custody for sixteen days, a batch of the Hoshangabad Satyagrahis, which was arrested near Dhaulpur, while on way to Delhi, has been awarded various terms of imprisonment by a First Class Magistrate at Agra. Of these Satyagrahis Messrs. Dwarka Prasad Tewari of Pachmarhi, Bhaiyalal Rai and Balaram Gupta were sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 300, Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively. In default of the payment of the fine, these Satyagrahis have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment each. Messrs. Mahendrakumar Verma of Sohagpur and Gaya Prasad Sahu of Pachmarhi were also sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively, or in default of the payment of the fine to 3 months' imprisonment.

RAIPUR:—Mr. Chhotelal Khatti was sentenced to six months' R. I. Pt. Laxmi Prasad Tewari, the 62 year old officiating President of the District Congress Committee was arrested at Dhamtari and sentenced to four months' R. I. Messrs. Sonilal Kesharbani, Lalji Satyanarain Dube and K. Loonawat were sentenced to two months' R. I. each. Mr. Kashiram Sharma who had offered Satyagraha at village Pithora has been arrested; while a number of Congressmen who too had offered Satyagraha in the interior were not arrested and they are on their way to Delhi.

JUBEULPORE:—Pundit Kunjilal Dube, Advocate and formerly, the officiating President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, and Pundit Premshanker Dhagat, M.L.A. of Damoh have been released from Seoni and Nagpur jails respectively after serving out the full terms of their sentences.

Iftikar-Ud-Din's Remittance For Politicals In Jail

SARGODHA, June 17.

Mian Iftikar-ud-Din, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, has sent the first instalment of Rs. 100 to Dr. Lehna Singh, President of the Sargodha District Congress Committee, to spend the amount for buying 'gur', oil, soap and ghee for the use of political prisoners in the camp jail, Shapur. Mian Sahib on his last visit promised to send Rs. 100 monthly for the use of political prisoners in this district.—United Press.

Benares D. C. C. 'Dictator' Arrested

BENARES, June 18.

Mr. Shantsaran Mehrotra, "dictator" of the Benares District Congress, was arrested this morning under the Defence of India Rules. Mehrotra was an Honorary Magistrate before the present Satyagraha movement was started.—A. P.

Eight Satyagrahis Jailed

MADRAS, June 18.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced to-day eight Satyagrahis to two months' R. I. each under the Defence of India Rules for shouting anti-war slogans in the city.—A. P.

Kisan Worker's Residence Searched

NAGPUR, June 17.

The residential quarters of Mr P. D. Marathe, Secretary, Kisan Sabha of Nagpur, was searched yesterday by the local C.I.D. for about 2 1|2 hours and the flies and note-books of the Provincial Students' Federation, Kisan Sabha and Press Kamgar Union seized.—United Press.

Redshirts Camp

PESHAWAR, June 18.

The Redshirts camp at Shal Alam concluded on Monday evening and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan returned to his village.

On the 21st he is proceeding to Swabi to hold the last camp of the present series.—A. P.

LONDON, June 17.

It is learned in London that a Royal Marine officer recently brought a party of five officers and a considerable number of other ranks from Crete to Egypt in a flat-bottomed invasion barge. He left Crete on June 1 and arrived in Egypt on the night of June 8|9, having taken eight days to cover the distance of 230 miles.—Reuter.

FIERCE AIR BATTLE OVER CHANNEL

13 Enemy Fighters Destroyed: 10 R. A. F. Planes Missing

LONDON, June 18.

Cologne and Duesseldorf were the chief objectives of the British night attack over the industrial areas in western Germany last night.

Throughout the night observers on the Southeast Coast of England saw flashes of explosions.

ATTACK ON ENEMY SHIPPING

Yesterday's airbattle over the channel is described in to-day's Air Ministry "communique" which states "the R.A.F. again carried out large scale offensive operations over the Channel at northern France during daylight yesterday. Many squadrons of our fighters provided escorts for aircraft of the coastal command in attacks on enemy shipping in the Channel and for the bomber command aircraft attacking an industrial plant near Bethune.

The plant which supplies fuel and power to occupying forces received direct hits and was left burning. No aircraft of the coastal or bomber command is missing from these operations. Our fighters encountered many enemy fighters and numerous combats took place. Thirteen of the enemy fighters were destroyed.

Ten of our fighters are missing. Bomber command aircraft were again out in force during the night over industrial areas in Western Germany. Their principal objectives were at Cologne and Dusseldorf and as on the previous night, many fires were started and much destruction caused. Subsidiary attacks were also made during the night on the docks at Rotterdam, Ostend, Boulogne and Cherbourg and on enemy shipping by aircraft of the bomber and coastal commands and by aircraft of the fleet air arm operating with the coastal command.

One aircraft of the bomber command is missing from these night operations."

Scattered Nazi Planes Over Britain

Only a few scattered German planes were over Great Britain on Tuesday night and the whole country was bomb-free until early this morning when high explosives were dropped on the east and north-east coast of England.—Reuter.

BRITISH BOMBERS QUITE ACTIVE

Monday's Exciting Exploits

LONDON, June 17.

Visiting the Ruhr and Rhineland last night, British bombers chiefly attacked Cologne and Duesseldorf districts again, where they left many fires burning. By day R.A.F. bombers sought out and attacked enemy shipping off the Dutch and German coasts.

The R.A.F. has now been engaged on its twin offensive for six successive days and nights during which the Luftwaffe has noticeably paid only desultory attention to Britain particularly by night.

The R.A.F. has not lost a single plane in such defence of Britain as has been necessary while the enemy lost 17 planes. In offensive action—including fighter sweeps—over Germany, the occupied territory and enemy waters R.A.F. losses totalled 40 but Germany lost another 18 aircraft from the gunnery of British fighter pilots and bomber crews.

Fuller details of Monday's fights between British and German fighters away from Britain's shores released to-day show that British pilots ran into "a regular plethora of enemy planes in formation of nearly twenty strong and accounted for eleven in battles from 26,000 feet down to almost sea level.

DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH PROMISE

"Developments of high promise in many directions" in detection and destruction of enemy planes was mentioned by the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Attlee, in answer to a question in the House of Commons. Mr. Attlee was invited to amplify the recent statement by the Canadian Minister of Defence, Colonel Ralston, announcing Canadian help in this direction.

Mr. Attlee said that thanks to the brilliant work of our scientists, great progress had been made in devising means of helping the fighting services in locating and destroying the enemy.

British industries were now turning out increasing quantities of ingenious apparatus whose maintenance demanded a large number of skilled men especially radio mechanics. Training was being given by fighting services assisted by Universities and Technical Colleges throughout the country. Still there was need for more craftsmen and a broadcast appeal was being made to technical men overseas to come forward to join their skill and knowledge to that of our scientists.—Reuter.

In Bihar

50 KHAKSARS ARRESTED

Majority Released On Tendering Apology

RANCHI, June 18.

Fifty Khaksars have so far been arrested in Bihar since the Khaksar organisation was declared unlawful but the majority of them have been released by the Government on tendering apology and giving an undertaking that they will not have any further connection with the organisation.—A. P.

Five Khaksar Leaders Arrested

JAMSHEDPUR, June 18.

The police have arrested five Khaksar leaders since the Khaksar organisation was declared unlawful.—United Press.

BHAGVANDAS'S CONDITION CAUSES ANXIETY

BENARES, June 17.

Dr. Bhagavandas's condition is stated to be causing continued anxiety. His temperature rose to 101 this afternoon and he is said to be suffering from severe agonising pains. Capt. Nigam, before leaving early this morning for Lucknow, had left a note saying that Dr. Bhagavandas was in a precarious condition which made him unfit to stand an immediate operation.

It is understood a major operation may have to be considered at any moment.—A. P.

Further Setback In Bhagwandas' Health

BENARES, June 18.

There has been a further setback in the condition of Dr. Bhagwan Das. At present he is under the treatment of Capt. Nigam, Principal of the Lucknow Medical College.

The question of a major operation will be taken up only under unavoidable circumstances.—United Press.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION

Bajpai Hopeful Of Settlement With Burma

Premier Explains Need Of Control: Baxter Report As Basis Of Talks

RANGOON, June 18.

Opening the Indo-Burma Conference on Indian Immigration, the Premier U. Saw paid a tribute to Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, who, he said, "has taken for many years a great and noble part in the fight for the welfare of Indians settled overseas".

He added: "We on our side will be mindful of the strong and natural desire which the Government of India have that their nationals should not be subjected to harsh and humiliating restrictions and disabilities."

INDIA—A SPECIAL CASE

After saying that the Burma Ministry was considering separately the question of controlling immigration from countries other than India, the Premier referred to Indian Immigration as a "question of particular complexity, involving many factors, occasioned by close economic bonds which bind us together. Here I gladly acknowledge the economic value to Burma of having near at hand a country which is a member of the same Empire and from which she has hitherto obtained almost unlimited supply of efficient Labour at moderate cost".

NEED OF CONTROL.

The Premier proceeded: "The Immigration question has been in the minds of the Burmese people for a long time. There was a time in the past when Lower Burma was sparsely populated and full of fertile land remaining as jungle. The sparseness of the population also made Labour scarce These conditions are, however, rapidly changing, and we have now in Burma a substantial class of Burmans, who have to be labourers for want of land and who in some cases find themselves unable to get employment either in agriculture or in industry, owing to competition from non-Burman labour. The Burman is now faced with the prospect of lowering his standard of living and of working in conditions approximating to those countries of the East, more thickly populated and less favoured by the country of nature. Experience of other countries proved that Burma cannot afford indefinitely to admit, without control and regulation, workers belonging to other countries. We need look no farther than Thailand, for example.

"The measures that we have now to propose are dictated by stern economic necessity. On a happy solution of problem of Indian Immigration depends the welfare not only of indigenous races of Burma, but also of thousands of Indians who have made Burma their home. The Indo-Burmese riots in the past are indications what could happen if the problem is neglected and heaven forbid that the relations should be embittered by repetition of these incidents, which I trust are buried in the past. As Ministers forming a representative and responsible Government it is our duty to seek and secure for the Burmese people a solution which will be acceptable to the people whom we represent and serve."

Concluding the Premier expressed the wish that the same measure of goodwill, which led to the conclusion of trade negotiations, would pervade the two delegations resulting in an "agreement based on goodwill and mutual sympathy, designed to serve the highest interests of both the countries."

BAJPAI HOPEFUL

The method of negotiation so recently employed leading to the Indo-Burma trade pact may again show the way of liquidation of the problem of immigration. The arrival of the Bajpai Delegation to this end has aroused the keenest interest.

"I have come with the goodwill and with the desire to arrive at a mutually satisfactory agreement on the question of Indian Immigration into Burma", said Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai to the Associated Press Representative when he called at Government House where Sir Girja is the guest of H. E. the Govenor.

Sir Girja Shankar added: "The Burma Delegation, which went to India, succeeded in settling the question of trade relations between the two countries. I hope the same measure of success will attend the labours of the two Delegations during their conference here".

BASIS OF DISCUSSION.

It is understood that the report of the Baxter Commission, which has been under examination by the two Governments for some time, may form the basis of the present discussions.

Baxter Report

The report has not yet been released to the public but, in the light of the Baxter enquiry, it is gathered that the two Governments may endeavour to arrive at a measure of agreement mutually satisfactory. The Government of India has already announced that they would not "flood" Burma with Indians but maintained that Indians, who were permanently settled in Burma or had permanent stake in that country, should be assured of an equitable treatment.

The terms of reference of the Baxter Commission were:

(1) To enquire and report on the volume of Indian immigration, to what extent it was seasonal and temporary, and to what extent permanent;

(2) In what occupations Indians are mainly employed and the extent to which they are unemployed;

(3) Whether in such employments Indians either have displaced the Burmans or could be replaced by the Burmans, due regard being paid to both;

(4) Previous history such as occupations and their economic requirements;

(5) Whether in the light of statistics obtained and other relevant facts any system, equating the supply of Indian unskilled Labour to Burmese requirements is needed.

CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION

The Constitution Act gives the Burma Government the power, after giving twelve months' notice, to introduce legislation, which may alter "status quo" in the matter of Indian Immigration, subject to the condition that Governor's sanction was required before legislation could be introduced.

This again is subject to further provision under the Instrument of Instructions that the Governor is obliged to consult the Governor-General in regard to any legislation, which may have the effect of curtailing the existing right of entry of the Indians. In regard to unskilled Labour, the Instrument of Instructions lays down that the Governor of Burma will enter into consultations with the Governor-General "as soon as it may be expedient"

SONS OF SOIL

As to the policy of the Government of Burma, it is recalled, the Premier during the last session of the House of Representatives declared that

he had always regarded those who were born in the country, lived, worked and died in the country, to be as much Burmese as any other true Burmans, and Anglo-Burmans, Burma Muslims, non-Muslim Indians, all others who made Burma their home, would be treated by his Government as sons of the soil.

View Of Indian Labour On Immigration

The Government of India delegation met to-day representatives of the Indian community at the office of the Agent to the Government of India in Burma, when the latter took the opportunity of explaining various issues relating to Indian Immigration from the point of view of Indian nationals in Burma. The meeting lasted nearly two hours.

LABOUR VIEW

A meeting of the Indian Labourers, held on Sunday, passed a resolution expressing the view that the opinions held by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce on the question of Indian Immigration did not reflect the views of the Indian Labour in Burma. The meeting appointed a Committee with representatives of various Labour Associations to meet the Indian Delegation and place the views of Labour before them.—A. P.

INDUSTRY & SCIENCE

(Continued from Page 6.)

pendent on Germany for several, articles, e.g. magnetos, countless drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, tungston, zinc, etc. In the midst of the war in May, 1915, the British Government took the first measure for assisting industry through the application of science and established an official organisation called the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (D.S.I.R.) and a sum of a million pounds was sanctioned to finance its activities. The Dye Stuff Industry was organised on a large scale and several new devices for meeting enemy aggression were discovered. The D.S.I.R., which was founded as a war measure, proved so useful and beneficial to industries that it has been continued as a permanent organisation. The nations which were engaged in the last war, were fully convinced that only that nation could enjoy the benefits of science which applied to industries both scientific method and scientific knowledge. It has become clear to them that science and industry would both benefit when brought together.

* * * *

Following the example of England, several Dominions like Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa also set up Industrial Research Councils charged with similar duties. In the U.S.A. also the National Research Council was organised at the instance of President Wilson. Similarly in Soviet Russia which was until 1920 dependent on foreign countries for all industrial products, large-scale development co-ordinated with industrial research was planned and Russia is now on the way to being a highly industrialized country.

* * * *

Research organisations in foreign countries have now assumed gigantic proportions. In the United Kingdom under the direction and control of the D.S.I.R. several committees, boards and research institutions have been working. About 26 research associations have been established, which conduct very useful researches in consultation with the manufacturers concerned and undertake researches for promoting efficiency, etc., for highly developed industries which have to face keen competition in the international market. The annual expenditure on research in Great Britain in normal times has been estimated at £6 millions. The U.S.A. spends about 300 million dollars while Soviet Russia is reported to be incurring an expenditure of about 120 roubles after research.

* * * *

Coming to our own country, industrial research is still in a nascent state and its progress is insignificant particularly when viewed in the background not only of the developments in other countries but also of India's vast potentialities. This has been due to several reasons such as the lukewarm attitude of the Government towards industrial development in the country, lack of appreciation of the need of research by industrialists themselves and a too theoretical and academic attitude of the scientists themselves. India has, therefore, been slow in recognising the importance of research and its intimate relation with industrial development. In the last war, it was fully realised that an industrialised India would be a great help and asset to the Empire and several industries were developed under the stress of the war. But the authorities responsible for shaping the economic policies of our Government have been under the influence and domination of those who are interested in keeping their hold over the Indian market with the consequence that vital economis interests of India have been subordinated to those of the manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom. Any expectations of industries of continued assistance after the end of War were largely falsified and even resulted in the languishing of many industries. The Indian Industrial Commission appointed in 1916 recommended the establishment of a Board of Research but even this recommendation was not implemented by the Government and was shelved in 1824. Whatever industries were established in the country until 1923 were entirely the result of private enterprise and even subsequently have been largely built up despite and not because of the Government of the country. There has been enormous development of scientific research in India during the last decade and there is still vast scope for industrial research. If India is to advance industrially and economically, there is the utmost need for co-operation between the State, the scientists and industrialists for common objective specially in respect of organised scientific research and industrial development.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Mr. B. M. Bhargava, Secretary, Union Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on whom the title of M.B.E. was conferred on the King's Birthday.

Bengal Legislature

MONSOON SESSION BEGINS ON JULY 28

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The monsoon session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and Council commences on July 28 and is likely to be a long one continuing till the third week of September.

To avoid the session of both the Houses of Legislature being held under black-out conditions, the Assembly will sit from nine to twelve in the morning while the Council will sit from 2-15 till 4-45 in the afternoon.

Besides two controversial Bills, namely, the Secondary Education Bill and the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill, a good number of Bills are proposed to be introduced and disposed of during the session. Among the Bills to be taken up are the Bengal Criminal Law (Industrial District Amendment) Bill, Bengal State Aid to Industries Bill, Bengal Agricultural Debtors' Second Amendment Bill, Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion) Amendment Bill and the Bengal Tanks Improvement Bill.—United Press.

MRS. LAKSHMIPATHI GOES TO HIGH COURT

Notice Served On Civic Commissioner Regarding By-Election

MADRAS, June 17.

An application has been moved in the Madras High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Somayya on behalf of Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi for the issue of a writ of 'certiorari' to quash the order of the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras in declaring Mr Sunderrao Naidu elected for her seat in the City Council.

It is contended that while a petition was pending before the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes for decision whether or not the petitioner had ceased to be a councillor by failure to attend the meetings of the Council for three consecutive months owing to imprisonment for political reasons, the action of the Commissioner in declaring elected another candidate for that seat was illegal and without jurisdiction.

His Lordship admitting the application ordered notice to be served on the Commissioner and the candidate concerned.—A. P.

TRAINING TOGETHER Indian And British Officer Cadets

SIMLA, June 18.

In order that Indian and British officiers of the army should mix with each other more closely, 100 British Officer Cadets from Bangalore have been sent to Mhow and an equal number of Indian Officer Cadets from Mhow have been sent to Bangalore.

These will have an opportunity of training together and getting to know each other better.—A. P.

CAN DEPUTY DON MAYOR'S ROBES?

MADRAS, June 18.

Out of eight Congress councillors returned unopposed, seven attended the special meeting of the City Council convened for considering the application to the Government for loans for various purposes.

Mr. C. Subramaniam Chetty, Deputy Mayor, presided. As this was the first time the Deputy Mayor appeared in full Mayoral Robes, a question was addressed to him by a member whether the Deputy Mayor was justified in putting on robes prescribed for the Mayor.

The Deputy Mayor replied that inasmuch as the duties of the Mayor had devolved on him, he was justified in donning the robes of that office.

The Council carried without discussion the motion for applying to Government for loans of over five lakhs of rupees in regard to a number of schemes including the construction of model houses, cattle depots, and for extending the storm water and underground drainage systems.—A. P.

ALL-NIGHT 'CURFEW' FOR PETROL PUMPS

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Orders making it obligatory on the part of the petrol dealers in the city not to supply petroleum from their pumps between the hours of sunset and sunrise from June 25 have been issued by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. The orders have, it is learnt, been necessitated in view of the lighting restrictions recently enforced in the city as an A.R.P. measure.

Kashi Train Disaster Inquiry

BENARES, June 18.

An "in camera" enquiry by railway officials into the train accident which occurred near Kashi railway station (E. I. R.) on June 15 resulting in injuries to some passengers commenced here at 9 a.m. to-day.

A first class Magistrate of Benares and some police officers were also present at the enquiry.—A. P.

Expediting Recruitment

SIMLA, June 18.

It is learned that the recruiting organisation in India has been strengthen to secoure classes liaison with Civil authorities in the provinces in discovering new classes and new areas from which recruitment could be made.—A. P.

Cyclone Havoc

Ten Thousand Dead And Thousands Homeless

Rs. 20,000 Needed For Immediate Relief In Bengal And Malabar: Ramakrishna Mission's Appeal For Funds

Swami Sambuddhanand, president of the Ramakrishna Mission writes:

The public have been already informed of the relief activities of the Ramakrishna Mission in the cyclone and flood afflicted areas of not only in Malabar and Cochin State in Southern India, but also in Bengal.

The Ramakrishna Mission party in South India has, as we have been lately informed, already opened two relief centres of which one is at Trichur in Cochin State and the other at Valapad in British Malabar with the idea of extending the work further as the funds will be forthcoming. The condition of both these places has been reported in our previous appeals. In brief, hundreds of people had died and been wounded and thousands of people are absolutely homeless and helpless and stand badly in need of immediate help with corn, clothes and other necessaries of life

In Bengal the distress of the people of Barisal and Noakhali Districts, knows no bounds. The latest estimate shows that the death role of men, women and children exceeds 10,000. No cattle or domestic animals can be found in any of the cyclone afflicted villages of either of the Districts and hardly a house can be found to have been standing in any village. The helpless conditions of the people as such should better be imagined than described. The Ramakrishna Mission has started two relief centres, one in Bhola, a sub-division of the District of Barisal and another at Mehendiganj, in Southern North.

It has been estimated that no less than a sum of Rs. 20,000 will be required to give necessary immediate relief to the helpless survivors of Malabar and Cochin State in South India and Barisal and Noakhali in Bengal.

We fervently appeal to the generous public to come forward with their quota of help.

Any contribution, however small, sent to the President, or Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar, Bombay, or the Secretary, South Indian Association, Telang Road, Matunga (G.I.P.) Bombay will be most thankfully acknowledged.

GUMTI THREATENS COMILLA

Three-Day Rains Cause Havoc In Town: Standing Crops In Sylhet Affected

CALCUTTA: June 18.

A message from Comilla states that there has been incessant rain in the town for the past three days. The river Gumti has been threatening the town at many points and an alarming condition has been announced by the beat of drums. The Faroqui House, one of the biggest and beautiful residential places in the town, is in knee-deep water. The Municipality is taking all precautions. Houses bordering on the embankment of the river have all been submerged and the people are panicky. The weather still continues to be inclement and the crops are reported to have been damaged in many places.

Standing crops in several parts of Sylhet District have been damaged as a result of floods in the Manu, Kushiara and Surma rivers caused by incessant rain.

The price of rice is rapidly rising in the interior of Karimganj Sub-Division.

Houses have been damaged in the areas between Kulaura and Sylhet and the railway line between Fenchganj and Mogla Bazar has been badly affected.

CYCLONE AGAIN

A heavy cyclone passed over Ajmiriganj, Merkuli and Sachna yesterday. Sylhet too experienced a strong gale during the whole day. The Sunamganj steamer was late by about 12 hours.—A. P.

Advisory Relief Committee For Malabar

CALICUT, June 18.

It is proposed to form an Advisory Relief Committee consisting of representatives of all parties whose function would be to advise the Collector of Malabar on measures to be taken to relieve the distress caused to the people of Malabar by the recent cyclone and floods.

The Collector of Malabar has called for a public meeting on the 23rd instant in this connection.—A. P.

MADRAS GOVT.'S CYCLONE RELIEF

OOTACAMUND, June 18.

On receipt of further report from the Collector of Malabar, the Government have sanctioned another grant of Rs. 85,000, thus bringing the total grant to one lakh for affording immediate relief to the sufferers in the recent cyclone and floods.—A. P.

Madras Ex-Mayor Appeals For Relief To Malabar

MADRAS, June 17.

An appeal to the public for generous contribution for relief to the thousands of people in Malabar rendered homeless and destitute by the recent cyclone and floods has been issued by Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, ex-Mayor of Madras.

He also urges upon the Government the need for liberal grants and organisation of effective relief measures.—A. P.

'Quake, Landslide And Heavy Rains

QUETTA, June 18.

According to information received here, a fairly severe earthquake shock was experienced in the early hours on the morning of the 15th last in Loralai and the surrounding areas, about ten miles east of Quetta.

Heavy rains in Duki, sub-division of Loralai district, have caused considerable damage to crops, and a lanslide has also occurred in Sanjaw Harnairmad, causing dislocation of traffic.—A. P.

PANDITS DUBE AND DHAGAT RELEASED.

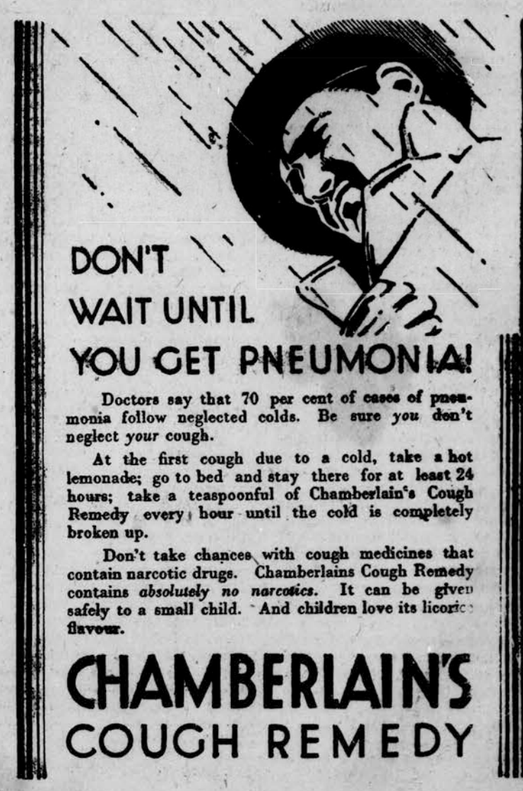
JUBBULPORE, June 16.

Pandit Kunjilal Dube, advocate and formerly officiating president of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress, and Pandit Premchanker Dhagat, M.L.A., of Damoh, have been released from Seoni and Nagpur Jails respectively after serving out the full terms of their sentences.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff's Ready to Make the Best Out of a Sorry Situation

By BUD FISHER

BUT IF YOU DON'T LOVE ME WHY DID YOU ACCEPT THE RING I GAVE YOU?
I'M SORRY, JEFF! I CAN ONLY BE A SISTER TO YOU!
ONLY A SISTER! OH, WELL! 'TIS BETTER TO HAVE LOVED AND LOST THAN NEVER TO HAVE LOVED AT ALL!
ALAS! I WILL GO NOW! PERHAPS NEVER TO RETURN AGAIN! WELL, GOOD-BYE!
GOOD BYE!
WELL, I'M GOING NOW, MITZI--- GOOD-BYE!
WELL, WHAT ARE YOU WAITING FOR?
AIN'T CHA GONNA KISS YOUR BROTHER GOOD-BYE?
?



Doctors say that 70 per cent of cases of pneumonia follow neglected colds. Be sure *you* don't neglect *your* cough.

At the first cough due to a cold, take a hot lemonade; go to bed and stay there for at least 24 hours; take a teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy every hour until the cold is completely broken up.

Don't take chances with cough medicines that contain narcotic drugs. Chamberlains Cough Remedy contains *absolutely no narcotics*. It can be given safely to a small child. And children love its licorice flavour.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

Simla's Reaction To Mahasabha Decision

Will Viceroy Set Up Expanded Council?

EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON CHURCHILL'S GIVING UP HIS DIE-HARD ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIA

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 16.

Simla received with great satisfaction the news that the Hindu Mahasabha has decided to suspend its Madura resolution on direct action. This had been anticipated for a long time, but at the moment it has a definite bearing on the general political question. There have been persistent reports that, as the result of protracted consultations between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, an official statement may soon be made. The main objective has been to frame some plan of expansion of the Viceroy's Council which may be regarded as a fair response to the Bombay offer. According to talks in Simla, the offer that may be made (in pursuance of the August declaration, as official circles may like to put it) is that non-officials may have all the seats in the Viceroy's expanded Council with the exception of Finance and Defence. It is expected that both Mr. Aney and Mr. Savarkar on behalf of their organisations will agree to enter the Council on this basis. Sir T. B. Sapru may not abate his demands as made in the Bombay resolution, but he will not refuse to send his men to the expanded council.

So far as the Congress is concerned, it is taken for granted that they will keep out of it. Similar is the position of the Muslim League, but it is stated that it is open to the Viceroy to invite men like Sir Mirza Ismail, the Nawab of Chatari, Sir Sultan Ahmed and others who will be quite prepared to accept the offer. The 'pros and cons' of a procedure such as this are apparently being examined. Will the Council expanded on these lines prove sufficiently impressive to the public and fare better in the Central Legislature? Will such a Council be able to change the political atmosphere in the country or make it worse by bringing about new political complications? All these questions are probably in the minds of the authorities at the moment.

LONDON VIEWS.

So meagre is the news from London that one does not know what is happening there in Parliamentary circles regarding India. There was a reference in Mr. Sorensen's question in the Commons to the recent British Labour Conference. Apparently the Indian question was raised prominently in that conference. Mr. Amery's answer to the effect that he was aware of the situation, but was unable to say when he would make a statement, is also regarded as significant. In political circles, the interpretation put upon it is that Labour members in Parliament are demanding a forward policy in India and the appointment of a new Secretary of State who can inspire confidence in this country. It remains to be seen, however, how far Mr. Winston Churchill is prepared to yield to this demand—whether all that he will concede is mere expansion of the Viceroy's Council even without the Congress and the Muslim League or whether he will go further and try to win the support of the Congress. No one here is so optimistic as to think that Mr. Winston Churchill's ideas regarding India have radically changed, whatever the pressure from the Labour Party may be.

Comments in the British Press show, however, an increasingly sympathetic appreciation of the position in India. In a recent issue "The New Statesman" referred to the Bombay resolution and said: "Assuredly the Government will put itself in the wrong if it hesitates to take them up. But we fear that they come too late as the offer of Home Rule came to Ireland. Thanks to imprisonment and delay the Dominion idea has lost much of its attraction for Indians. We should boldly imitate the plan followed by the United States in its dealings with the Filipinos—an offer of independence after a specified time limit (say ten years from the peace) qualified only by a standing military alliance. If we could bring ourselves to do this, the interval of a few years could be easily bridged."

DUTY OF DOMINIONS.

Will the Dominions Governments, who have hitherto been keeping themselves strictly aloof, join in pressing upon the British Government that they should try to find a solution of the Indian problem in a different spirit and deal justly and generously with Indian political claims? This question has come up for some discussion in political circles in view of a speech which Sir Bertram Stevens, the Australian representative, made in Simla last week. Sir Bertram spoke of international co-operation, the duty of each member of the Empire to understand and help the other members and the need to remember that they "should toil together in peace to remove the conditions of poverty, insecurity and fear which made war and dictatorship possible." Sir Bertram gave the assurance that he was most anxious to understand fully the problems and aspirations of India, as he believed that in mutual understanding lay the key to peace between nations.

So, it is asked whether it is too much to expect that these Dominions representatives will make an attempt to understand Indian feelings and aspirations and prevail upon their Governments to use their influence with H's Majesty's Government for getting equal political status for India? If Dominion Governments like that of Australia support India's claim to freedom, as we have no doubt the people of these Dominions do, it would greatly strengthen India's case. Sir Bertram said that the domestic problem of India was not his concern, but the point is that as he has seen the state of political feeling in this country owing to the unimaginative policy pursued by the British Government in India and the harm done to the Empire itself by allowing discontent to grow in India, it is no more than his duty to convey his impressions to his own people and try to help India through the good offices of his own Government. There is no reason why India's claim to freedom should not be warmly supported by all the Dominions not only as a principle but also in the interests of the Dominions themselves and the Empire as a whole.

ARMY POLICY.

Certain new changes in Army policy and organisation have been initiated by the present Commander-in-Chief. The conversion of the Territorial units into regular regiments on a voluntary basis is essentially a war measure, but this has helped to give representation to provinces which hitherto had no regiments in the Indian Army. If the policy of raising as many new formations as possible in those provinces which hitherto did not figure in the areas usually chosen for army recruitment is steadily followed, it would remove some of the present inequalities. The complaint often made in the Central Legislature was that the old policy of confining army recruitment to a few provinces and a few classes was wrong. It was, therefore, urged that every province and every community in the country should be given full opportunity to contribute its share to the Defence forces of the country. This claim was accepted in principle by the Commander-in-Chief.

As a result of the investigation made by His Excellency to broaden the basis of recruitment and raise new regiments in the provinces which had been neglected in the past, the proposal to raise five more regiments was announced last week. One question which requires further examination is the desirability of continuing the present system of class regiments, which confines recruitments to particular castes for particular regiments. Why should there be a separate regiment for Mahars or for Mazbhi Sikhs? Language, food, habits, and similar considerations can legitimately be taken into consideration in forming regiments, but if caste rigidity is sought to be imported also into the army to an extent which is not strictly necessary, it would militate against the national spirit which the army should develop. Even now in certain branches of the army, men of all provinces and communities live and work together as one body without these distinctions of caste and creed.

BAJPAI DELEGATION.

The departure of the Bajpai Delegation for Burma to settle the immigration question has aroused considerable interest. The present Ministry in Burma has been friendly and tactful in its dealings with the Government of India. The conclusion of the trade agreement is already a feather in its cap. If it succeeds also in settling the other outstanding questions between the two Governments, it will undoubtedly be hailed as another important achievement for the present Ministry. There are sections in Burma which for political reasons may be anxious to stir up racial feeling, but the present Ministry seems to be anxious to maintain friendly relations between the two countries. There are also indications that the Ceylon Ministers may soon revise their attitude. The report from Colombo that there was a joint meeting of the Board of Ministers and the Governor has attracted some attention here. Despite the anti-Indian speeches of one of the Ministers, Mr. Bandaranaike, there is reason to hope that wiser counsels will soon prevail.

TAXI-DRIVER COMES IN REVISION

Conviction Under Defence Of India Rules

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice & Mr. Justice Sen).

This was a Revision Application filed by one, John Rodriques, a taxi driver, against his conviction by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay under the Defence of India Rules.

On May 24th last the Petitioner entered the prohibited area in the Alexandra Docks, without a pass, but was detected by the Sentry on duty in attempting to come out of that area. He was tried and sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The Petitioner's admission to the effect that he had entered the prohibited area was treated by the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate as his "plea of guilty." The Petitioner stated that he went there for the purpose of realising his fare from a passenger who had travelled by his taxi.

Their Lordships in Revision ordered the issue of a Rule in the matter, and directed that the Petitioner be released on bail in the bond of Rs. 100 with one surety.

EXTERNMENT ORDER CRITICISED

Chief Justice's Views On "Child Criminality"

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin).

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, passed an Order of Externment against the Respondent under Section 27 (2A) of the Bombay City Police Act. That Section vested the Commissioner with the power to extern a person not born within the limits of the City or Bombay or its suburbs who has to his discredit more than two convictions of certain offences under the Indian Penal Code. The Respondent had been convicted thrice of such offences and externed by the Commissioner. Having disobeyed this externment order, the Respondent was put up before the Presidency Magistrate Fourth Court, who acquitted him holding that one of his convictions having taken place when he was a child it could not form the basis of an Externment Order. Against this order of acquittal the Government appealed to the High Court.

JUDGMENT

His Lordship the Chief Justice delivering judgment in Appeal, held that though the Externment Order including the Respondent's conviction when a minor was technically right, it was "absolutely opposed to modern views on the subject of child criminality" which are to be found embodied in the Bombay Children's Act 1936. His Lordship observed that the child should not be treated as a criminal and that the authorities concerned should inquire into and, if necessary, restrict the powers which the Commissioner of Police enjoyed with regard to the externment of persons who fell within Section 27 (2A) of the Bombay City Police Act.

Their Lordships, however, held that in accordance with the letter of the law Their Lordships were compelled to allow the appeal in favour of the Government, and to sentence the Respondent to nominal simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court.

Mr. B. G. Rao, the Assistant Government Pleader, appeared for the Government.

Mr. T. N. Walavalkar appeared for the Respondent.

Air Raid Casualties

Bengal Govt. Consider Defence Measures

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The Hon. Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, presided over the Conference between the representatives of the Government of Bengal and the Corporation of Calcutta this morning at the Secretariat to discuss the question of disposal of bodies of those killed as a result of air raids and the protection of inhabitants of 'bustee' areas.—United Press.

A. R. P. MEASURES IN U. P.

NAINI TAL, June 18.

A Conference of the Commissioners of all Divisions was held to-day at the Secretariat, the Governor presiding. Besides the Commissioners, three Advisers to the Governor, Chief Secretary to the Government, and other officials were present.

It is understood that the Conference devoted much of its time to the discussion of A.R.P. measures to be taken in the Province in the light of the latest international situation, and how to intensify and co-ordinate A.R.P. activities in the Province.—United Press.

Mysore Princess Weds

MYSORE, June 18.

The marriage of the Yuvarajkumari Sri Jayachamundiammani the youngest sister of the Maharaja of Mysore with H.H. Brajendra Swai Brajendra Singh Sahib Bahadur Jung, Maharaja of Bharatpur was solemnised to-day in Jaganmohan Palace with great pomp and splendour. A large number of distinguished personages and princes and officials of the State were present, the latest to arrive being the Maharaja of Gwalior.—A. P.

SIR SHANMUKHAM CHETTY

SIMLA, June 17.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty left Simla this afternoon for Bombay, 'en route' to Madras, where he will arrive on Friday morning.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO MIDNIGHT RAID ON STABLE

Magistrate Passes Strictures On Asst. Health Officer's Action

A case of considerable importance both to the public and the Bombay Municipality was disposed of by Dr. Henriques, Hony. Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon Police Court. The case was instituted by the Health Department of the Municipality against one Tehmurus Nusserwanji, proprietor of a stable at Sussex Road in Byculla Ward, for selling milk which contained deficiency of fat to the extent of 98 per cent. It appears that the stable was raided at about midnight by Dr. Choksy, Asst. Health Officer, and the accused Tehmurus was made to wake up from his slumber and compelled to give Dr. Choksy two samples of milk, although the accused assured the municipal official that the sample of milk which he took was not real milk but skimmed milk which he had kept to manufacture curd. The milk sample was, however, taken away by Dr. Choksy and on analysis was found to be deficient in fat by 98 per cent.

UNAUTHORISED RAID

In delivering judgment the court held that Dr. Choksy had no authority under Section 8 of the Act to visit the premises for the purpose of taking a sample, as he was not a duly authorized Inspector under the Act and the authority under which Dr. Choksy purported to act was wrong and illegal since it purported to be a general authority from the Municipal Commissioner to discharge the duties and powers vested in the Municipal Commissioner. The court held that the Municipal Commissioner had no power under the Act to issue any such authority to anybody and that the entry into the premises by Dr. Choksy about midnight was vexatious, as it contravened the express provisions of Section 17 of the Act, which required such entry to be made at a reasonable time when the process of sale or manufacture is being carried on. It was competent for Dr. Choksy to have entered the premises in the broad daylight of day instead of an unreasonable hour like midnight, especially as the prosecution admitted that no sale or manufacture was in progress at that hour. Such enforced sale on the part of the Assistant Health Officer amounted in effect to an abetment of the breach of provisions of Bombay Shops and Establishment Act which required all business premises to close down at 9 p.m. The court expressed its surprise that a reasonable officer like Dr. Choksy betrayed his ignorance of the existence of such an Act.

BADLY WORDED SUMMONS

The summons in the case was also held to be bad in law on the analogy of the case of Emperor versus Shamlal where the High Court held that the summons must give the accused a reasonable notice of the charge he had to meet. In this case the summons was so badly worded as to make the accused feel that he had to meet an omnibus charge which fell under diverse parts of the section. On the facts of the case, the court held that there was hardly any evidence of a sale as the receipt, which the accused was alleged to have passed, contained unauthorised interpolations, which drew the suspicion of the court.

The court acquitted the accused and expressed its appreciation of the way in which the defence Advocate Mr. J. B. St. John elucidated the points of law.

LEADER OF BRITISH FORCES IN SYRIA

Lieutenant General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson

(From A Correspondent)

Henry Maitland Wilson, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces which are advancing into Syria, is a member of an old Suffolk family. He has the largeness and the calm of Constable's country, and, like Constable's country, he becomes the more impressive the better he is known.

Still under 60, he was gazetted to the Rifle Brigade while the Boer War was being fought. Even in those far away days his bulk, at first glance, called up thoughts of the Grenadiers rather than of the famous light infantry corps which had harassed the French off their feet in the Peninsula.

That misunderstanding was dispelled as soon as he went into action. Then, on a sudden, he was agility itself. Memory recalls a Service match on the cricket ground at Mount Wise, Devonport, when Captain Wilson of the Rifle Brigade, by stealing impossible runs, reduced the fine fielding of the other XI to wild shies at the wicket. To a protest against the risks he had taken he retorted: "I have spread alarm and despondency among the enemy, which you should always do."

The years have not made him inactive; they have brought him the chance to demoralise a much more numerous enemy on a much wider field.

An old comrade has called Henry Wilson: "An admirable Chief to work for, and a grand colleague to work with." Thorough himself, he demands thoroughness from his subordinates.

When he finds it, he is generous in his acknowledgment.

He inspires in his troops that devoted loyalty which is never denied to the chief who is master of his job and does it and who expects others also to know and do. It is remarkable how often four words recur in the attempts made by his friends to draw his character. Large, genial, quiet, imperturbable are used again and again.

One close observer hits him off with the words: "Wilson's mind masticates facts." To catch his shrewd appraising glance over the top of his spectacles at a critical moment is to realise how completely he has absorbed all relevant details and how vain is the hope of "getting past with a fast one."

General Wilson is not a man whom it is easy to mistake, which is shown by the fact that nearly everyone describes him in much the same way. He is most difficult to fathom or deceive, of which the latest proof is the failure of the Duce's commanders in North Africa, one after another, to devise his plans or counter his strokes.

Since the day when he joined the Rifle Brigade, General Wilson has never ceased to be a Rifleman, held the command of a battalion for the usual term and is now Colonel Commandant, an honour in which one of his predecessors was the Iron Duke. Perhaps it is not fanciful to see influence of the Rifle tradition in his strategy in the Libyan desert. The Rifles have always believed in swift movement and in the skilled use of arms of precision. Founded to exploit to the utmost those two factors in success, they have never forgotten their first lessons. General Wilson has certainly leaped at the chances given him by the tank.

FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR ARRIVE IN MARSEILLES

LONDON, June 17

A train-load of seriously wounded French war prisoners arrived in Marseilles with 525 men from Germany, says the German controlled Paris radio.

According to the French Official Gazette, continued the radio message, French railway authorities are to send to Germany, the material necessary for the transport of the French prisoners to be released as ex-servicemen of the last war. It is also reported that eight hundred released prisoners, fathers of four or more children, passed through Macon on their way to Bourgene-Bresse.—Reuter.

Princess Juliana Awarded Honorary Degree At Princeton

PRINCETON (New Jersey), June 18

Princess Juliana is being awarded the honorary degree of Benefactor of Laws at Princeton University on Tuesday.—Reuter.

Eire Experiences Food Shortage

DUBLIN, June 17

Eire is experiencing severe shortage of feeding supplies for humans and animals but the supplies of flour and bread in the country will be adequate until the next harvest arrived.

This was stated to-day in the Dail by the Minister of Supplies Mr. Lemass who announced that it was not improbable that after the next harvest certain amount of other cereals may have to be used with wheat to ensure the nation's requirements of flour and bread.

Shipping difficulties would further increase if there was extension of the belligerent field of activity.—Reuter.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Dharavi Island

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The fact of there being no pucca road from Manori to Gorai and then to Utan is undeniable. This bespeaks really a scandalous state of affairs. The people of the island should organise themselves under the leadership of Mr. Andrew M. D'Mello (Gorai) (recently elected on the B. S. D. Local Board, Andheri) and press the Board and the Government for an arterial communications from one end of the island to the other, failing which their interests will never cease to be hewers of wood and drawers of water till the end of the earth. It is hoped that Mr. Andrew D'Mello will undertake to use the Administrative machine to advance the interests of the people of Dharavi island in social and civic well-being. I shall not say more but content myself with observing that the neglect of an arterial communications from Manori to Utan via Gorai is a standing reproach to Local Boards and the Government of Bombay and to express the hope that the much-needed road in question will be taken in hand and pushed forward vigorously to completion.—Yours, etc.,

"PETER PAUL"

A Suggestion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The innocent men are stabbed in certain localities in Bombay. Most of these assailants make good their escape after committing the atrocity in broad day-light in public streets. Naturally there are about at least ten or more people in close vicinity of these dastardly acts, and yet it amazes one to know that those on-lookers allow the culprit to escape instead of hunting him down to be handed over to police.

Do the Bombaites so badly lack in true citizenship? Are there not men with gut enough to chase this solitary culprit and overpower him to be finally handed over to police?

It may be argued that if a Hindu is stabbed by a Muslim hooligan in a Mahomedan locality, the Muslims would naturally allow the Muslim culprit to escape or 'vice-versa'.

Such cheap way of arguing is vicious, cowardly and lacking in true citizenship.

All educated men of average good status in every Moholla of riot-affected area in Bombay should convene meetings (with the permission of Police Commissioner) of the inhabitants of that Moholla, to educate and put into practice the above suggestion of running down the stabber, be he Hindu or Muslim, instead of getting panicky and taking to heels.

Even the Newspapers and particularly the vernacular papers, in my opinion, will help a lot in quelling the riots if they advise the general public with such suggestions in their daily prints.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. S.

Way Out Of Deadlock

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The only way to tackle the political chaos which is prevailing in this country and the way the Government is ignoring the political demands of India, is, as I have said before, for the leaders to get together and thresh out a scheme for an All-India constitution and present it to the British Government. But since there may be obstacles in the way of bringing the leaders of the various political parties together at the present moment, I would suggest to the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the other political organisations to prepare forthwith schemes of their own separately and afterwards place them before a "Representative Assembly" of all the accredited leaders of the various political organisations called in a conference, in order to discuss and bring out a combined cogent scheme for the future constitution of India. The above suggestion, if carried out, will greatly simplify matters and the Muslim League's objection to a 'Constituent Assembly' will also be got over.

But I must sound a note of warning in this connection to the effect that at the present moment and for some time to come the Muslims, for reasons into which I do not like to go at present, will not consent to a solid majority of the Hindus in the Centre, in spite of every conceivable safeguard. In a future constitution this stumbling-block has got to be overcome somehow or other, and the only way, in my opinion, to clear this hurdle is to allot equal number of seats to the Muslims and the Hindus both in the Central Legislature and the Cabinet, and in order to temporise and balance it, a minority bloc has to be brought into existence to serve both as a brake and a sort of a 'buffer state' between the two.

As regards the Indian States, I would suggest that they should form themselves into a confederation of their own by assimilating the smaller States into the bigger States; and in order that they may safeguard their interests in British India, their elected representatives may be allotted a number of seats in the Central Legislature with powers to exercise their votes etc., only on those items which may have a bearing on the internal or the external affairs of any particular State or States; because at present to allow the States to have a voice in the administration of British India will not be at all conducive to the smooth working of the British Indian Constitution, for obvious reasons.

As regards a seat in the Central Cabinet I would suggest that only one representative elected from all the States may be appointed as the 'Minister-in-charge of Indian State portfolio.'

I am throwing out the above suggestions, by no means exhaustive, for the speedy consideration of the leaders of the various political organisations. I would particularly ask the Congress and the Muslim League, to take the initiative in the matter and not to allow the political future of India to go by default, by simply sitting on the fence. World conditions are changing day-by-day, and if we did not put our house in order to-day, we are bound to be overwhelmed by the crisis which is fast approaching.—Yours, etc.,

MURTAZA ALIKHAN

Too Late

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The following news from the American magazine "Asia" (February 1941, p. 59) has not received publicity in India and may be interesting to Indians:

"On January 4 Vichy gave Indo-China dominion status, with tariff, autonomy and promise of continued aid against Thailand. This action was part of the firm effort to hold the French empire together."

Englishmen in India will also doubtless note.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Admissions To Ayurvedic & Unani Colleges

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Board of Indian Systems of Medicine which was constituted under the Bombay Act No. XXVI 1938 had by a comprehensive resolution unanimously adopted, fixed up certain preliminary qualifications for admission to the teaching institutions to be recognised by the Board. The resolution attached more importance to the knowledge of Sanskrit and Arabic but at the same time was not oblivious to some standard of English the least being basic English. Matriculation and the School Leaving examinations were also included.

The resolution thus did not debar candidates who are well up in Sanskrit and Arabic but have not passed Matriculation or School Leaving examinations from entering Ayurvedic and Unani institutions to be recognised by the Board. It is surprising to note that the Government of Bombay have not attached sufficient importance to the unanimous resolution of the Board and have fixed preliminary qualifications for admission to Matriculation or School Leaving examination etc.

I fail to understand why the Government has put aside the resolution of the Board. Knowledge of Sanskrit entailed in the examinations fixed by the Government is much less than that entailed by other qualifications fixed by the Board. The consequences will be these:—

Candidates who possess thorough knowledge of Sanskrit and Arabic but do not hold qualifications fixed by the Government will not be eligible for admission to the indigenous school of medicine to be recognised by the Board. Sanskrit and Arabic are the two languages in which the classical works on medicine—Sanskrit and Arabic—are written. Thorough knowledge of these languages is essential to the studies of these systems. Why then undue emphasis on the knowledge of English? The Board nominated by the Government under the Act consists of experts in both the systems of medicines and the opinions of these experts was responsible for the emergence of their unanimous resolution. I would like to know on what grounds the Government over-ruled this resolution?

I may just mention that this attitude of the Government has been criticised by individuals and institutions and the following resolution was passed unanimously by the Bombay Vaidya Sabha, will be helpful if the Government has a mind to understand how Vaidyas have viewed this arbitrary step taken by them

The resolution:—

"This meeting of the Bombay Vaidya Sabha strongly protests against decision of the Bombay Government embodied in the "course and curriculum" released by them for the study of the Ayurveda and Unani in which the minimum standard for admission into an institution for the commencement of training in the studies of these Sciences has been fixed as Matriculation of recognised University. In view of the fact that the knowledge of these Sciences demands a high knowledge of the Sanskrit, Hindi, Persian, Arabic, etc., the meeting feels that this standard of admission is unfair and unjust for those students whose knowledge of these languages is of the requisite calibre.

Under the circumstances, the meeting requests the Bombay Government to modify the condition of admission to the College to a workable knowledge of English language along with a sound knowledge of Indian languages and make a declaration accordingly."—Yours etc.,

VAIDYA VAMANRAO DINANATH

45, Cathedral Street,

Bombay 2.

Ezhavas In Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

CHANGANACHERRY, June 13.

An economic conference was held in connection with the 38th anniversary of the Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (a communal organisation of the Ezhavas) on June 13 at Chengannoor.

Mr. K. Narayana Panicker, Government pleader, presided.

He made a comparison between the condition of the Ezhava community in various respects with that of other communities and he advised the S. N. D. P. Yogam to do its best to educate young men and make them fit for responsible positions in life. He also advised the Yogam to establish vocational schools and give the children vocational education. He pleaded with the educated unemployed young men to try to improve cottage industries like handloom weaving, coir industry, fowl farming, cattle rearing, bee keeping and fruit culture and canning.

A meeting of the S.N.D.P. Yogam was held on the 12th June under the presidentship of Mr. N. Kumaran, retired High Court Judge, Travancore. The president was accorded a rousing reception. After the chairman of the reception committee had made his speech welcoming the delegates, the statement of accounts for the year 1940 was presented to the meeting, along with the annual report.

INDIAN SHIP-BUILDING YARD

Rajen Babu To Lay Foundation Stone

VIZAGAPATAM, June 18.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad will lay here the foundation stone of the first Indian Shipbuilding Yard of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., on June 21.

The United Press understands that the project when fully developed will be capable of laying out eight ships, wherein 16 boats of 6,000 to 10,000 tons can be built annually.

The Company expects to employ in due course about 10,000 people on the Yard.

A colony for the workers is also contemplated.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1941

GLYCO-THYMOLINE
(Kress & Owen Co.'s)
KEEP INFECTION AT BAY!
with
GLYCO-
THYMOLINE
To cure common cold and tonsilities, douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at Bay and soothes irritated tissues.
Obtainable at all Chemists.

Nazi Octopus Spreading Tentacles In Argentine

Gigantic Plot To Seize Govt. Unearthed

U. S. A. PUTS GUARD TO PREVENT GERMANS LEAVING COUNTRY TO AID QUISLINGS IN DANGER ZONE

WASHINGTON, June 17.

United States border patrols and customs officers were alert on Tuesday to prevent any of the 330,000 German nationals in the United States from leaving the country pending further instructions.

One official declared that the restrictions give the Government an opportunity to control movement of the Germans into Mexico and South-America where, it is alleged, there has been much activity on behalf of the Axis.

Will Measure Up Against Others?

INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS TO COVER ALL POSSIBLE MEANS OF DEPARTURE INCLUDING VESSELS, TRAINS, BUSES, AEROPLANES AND INTERNATIONAL ROADS.

OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT'S ORDER APPLIED ONLY TO THE GERMANS.

THERE IS SOME SPECULATION ON WHETHER IT WILL BE EXTENDED TO COVER THE NATIONALS OF "SOME OTHER COUNTRY."

Plot In Argentine Unearthed

Meantime the discovery of a Rightist plot is alleged by the Buenos Aires evening newspaper "Critica" on Tuesday.

Police investigations, the newspaper declares, have revealed a conspiracy in which leading military persons, reactionary and Rightist intellectuals are involved.

GOVERNMENT CIRCLES ARE SILENT, BUT THE "CRITICA" INSISTS THAT THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS.

The paper points to the recent increase in the number of Nazi and pro-Nazi publications which under the guise of neutrality are frustrating Argentine friendship with Britain and support for the United America's policy.—

Calling on Government for energetic action the "Critica" says, "Government has isolated Argentina from her historic friendships, an attitude which suggests although it is not so in reality, Argentine adhesion to the Nazi cause and break with our traditional friendships."—Reuter

A meeting of local writers and journalists was held on Tuesday evening at the Jinnah Hall to protest against the attitude of the Bombay section of the All-India Radio towards Indian writers. Prof. N. S. Phadke who presided on the occasion is seen fourth from the left in the photo. To his right is "Mama" Varerkar.

INSULT TO INDIAN TALENT

Poona Journalists On Policy Of All-India Radio

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 17.

A strong disapproval of the manner in which the Bombay Section of the All-India Radio is being utilised for the purposes of propaganda was recorded in a resolution passed by the executive committee of the Poona Journalists' Association this evening. Mr. N. C. Kelkar attended the meeting by special invitation, and he explained at great length the significance of the resolution.

The resolution "inter-alia" states:—The All-India Radio is an institution mainly patronised and supported by the Indian public and guaranteed by the public funds raised from the Indian Tax-payer, and for that reason, the Indian public has a legitimate right to condemn any abuse and waste of expenditure on it at the hands of the special department entrusted with its working and administration.

That such abuse and waste are being definitely caused owing to the ill-considered method by which the ear and the heart of the listening public is sought to be reached and touched through the so-called features, apart from the broadcasting of mere news as received through the Reuter's and other agencies.

NO SECOND-HAND RENDERING.

The really proper method in this matter is to make use of the best literary talent among the Indians themselves for the purpose of writing these features in Indian Languages and broadcasting them in the name and on the authority of such well-known spokesmen as enjoy the respect and confidence of the public based on their literary ability, their public spirit, and patriotism.

The present system of getting these features written in English and then delivering them second-hand by prosaic translations stands condemned, because they fail to put into them the strength of the real Indian spirit, the real Indian cultural thought, and the effective appeal to sentiments of the Indian people.

The fact that the financial benefit of the work of producing these features goes to a few non-Indian hands, as if it were racial patronage and monopoly, has created a public scandal, and this scheme of the exploitation of Indian money can be a legitimate cause of resentment even as a political wrong done by Government.

SLUR ON INDIAN TALENT.

This resentment is further aggravated by the slur which is cast wholesale on Indian literary talent, when it is heard to be said in certain quarters, that there are not to be found enough literary men of the requisite quality for this purpose among the Indians themselves.

The claim for the Indianisation of the staff entrusted with the work of writing the features is an eminently reasonable claim. There is nothing wrong in maintaining that this special propaganda, in the particular form, if it is to be made for the Indians, must be by the Indians and in their own home language. Government can easily see that this is in their own interest.

An independent advisory committee, representative, in character, of journalistic and literary experience and ability can alone best deal with this work, and not one or two individuals chosen haphazard in a spirit of favouritism, and racial monopoly, or by the collaboration of interested parties.

German Nationals Prohibited From Leaving U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The United States Government has directed that no German national may leave the country for the time being.

This order has been given "to ensure compliance" with President Roosevelt's action in freezing Axis funds.—Reuter.

NAZI REPLY TO EIRE

LONDON, June 17.

The German Government's reply to the Eire Government's note protesting against the bombing of Dublin is understood to state that the note contains no conclusive proof that the aeroplanes which carried out the bombing were German machines, says the German Wireless to-night (Tuesday).—Reuter.

BEWARE OF ENEMY ATTACKS ON CROPS

LONDON, June 17.

Farmers in Britain are warned against enemy action, which may be taken against their crops.

It is pointed out that food in the fields is just as valuable as good on the high seas and the Ministry of Agriculture warns the farmers that they must be prepared for possible enemy attacks this summer on the food supplies in the fields of Britain.—Reuter

FORTUGUESE SAILORS FOR AZORES

A detachment of sailors has left Lisbon for the Azores to reinforce the naval base at Ponta Del Gada, states a Lisbon dispatch.

The sailors took with them a quantity of war materials. A contingent of troops has already arrived in the Azores, according to another dispatch.—Reuter.

"BRUTAL MUTILATION OF YUGOSLAVIA"

Britain Pledges To Continue Support To King Peter's Govt.

LONDON, June 18.

The British Government in a note to the Yugoslav Minister in London places on record "their sense of indignation at the shameless manner in which Yugoslavia has been mutilated and parts of her territory subjected to foreign rule in gross violation of the true feelings of the Yugoslav people."

The British Government takes note of Yugoslav protests at the dismemberment of their country by the Axis. It recalls the Yugoslav notes of May 14 and 28, calling attention to the illegal proclamation of an "independent Croatia", which represented camouflaged annexation to Italy of Croatia and the "brutal dismemberment of the Slovene people".

The British note declares these acts by German and Italian Governments are null and void and states that the British Government will continue to support the Government of King Peter the Second as the only duly accredited representatives of Croatia, Slovenia and other parts of the Yugoslav State.—Reuter.

Situation In Bukharest

ZURICH, June 17.

The reintroduction of blackout in Bucharest is reported by the Budapest correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten". He adds "shortage of several important foodstuffs and other articles in common use is beginning to make itself felt in Bucharest". The shortage, the correspondent says, involves meat, fats, oil, coffee, tea, rice, flour, soap, textiles and leather.—Reuter.

TOKYO, June 18.

It is officially announced that the Japanese representative in the Japanese-Netherlands East Indies Negotiations has been recalled.—Reuter.

Hoshizawa Deplores Failure Of Japanese E. Indies Talks

BATAVIA, June 18.

Following Tuesday's announcement of the failure of Japan-Dutch East Indies talks, Mr. Hoshizawa, head of the Japanese delegation, has issued a statement saying,

"I regret our negotiations did not come to a satisfactory conclusion, but it is my sincere hope that the reasonableness of the Japanese proposals, which are founded upon a spirit of mutual prosperity of both the countries will be understood on the Netherlands side in the future."

The leader of the Dutch delegation, Dr. Van Mook, told pressmen that contact with the leader of the Japanese Delegation had always been very agreeable. The past months every thing had been done not only to show where the limits of Dutch East Indies possibilities came, but to explain them.—Reuter.

If True It Is Only Accidental!

TOKYO, June 17.

"Government is making enquiries of Japanese military and naval authorities in China," the Deputy Spokesman of the Information Board stated to-day, when questioned about reported damage to an United States' gunboat and United States property at Chunking in last Sunday's raid by Japanese planes.

The spokesman was asked in particular about the press report that the United States' gunboat 'Tutila' had been very badly damaged and the military attache's office wrecked and the United States' navy canteen damaged during the raid.

"If the press report is true" the spokesman added "the unfortunate incident must have been caused accidentally."—Reuter.

JAMES ROOSEVELT IN LISBON

Impressed By Cheerful Confidence Of Chinese

LISBON, June 18.

Captain James Roosevelt, the eldest son of the United States' President, arrived here to-day, ten days behind his schedule on his way back to Washington, after travelling 30,000 miles round the globe.

Looking bronzed and fit, he told Reuter's Correspondent, "I have got a pretty accurate general picture of the war situation. Air power is a tremendous, if not the dominating, factor in this war."

Captain Roosevelt, who was unable to discuss military problems, said, "There was a great demand for American materials in the East and although many problems remain unsolved as yet, one can be reasonably satisfied with the material help getting through. Nowhere is the help more greatly appreciated than in China where I was impressed by the cheerful confidence of the people."—Reuter.

Nanking Puppet In Tokyo

TOKYO, June 17.

"Banzais" were among the courtesies welcoming Wang-Ching-Wei, Premier of Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government, on his arrival on a visit here to-day. Wang will spend to-night as the guest of the Imperial family at Kasumigaski Palace.

Tokyo papers hail Wang's visit as "indicating future inseparability of Japanese-Chinese relations."—Reuter.

NEW HONGKONG GOVERNOR

LONDON, June 17.

The appointment is announced of the New Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong, Sir Mark Aitchison Young at present holding the same position in Tanganyika. He succeeds Sir Geoffry Alexander Stafford Northcote who is relinquishing Hongkong for reasons of health.—Reuter.

Burglary Charge Against City Father

KAPURTHALA, June 17.

For committing burglary involving a loss of over Rs. 50,000 charges under section 457 I.P.C. were framed by the District Magistrate of Kapurthala against a Municipal Commissioner of Jandiala and three others.

It is alleged by the prosecution that the accused broke into the residence of Lala Nand Lal, a banker of this place, and decamped with gold, silver and money worth about over Rs. 50,000 after breaking open the iron safe.

After investigation, the accused were taken into custody by the police and the stolen property worth about Rs. 30,000 was recovered from the possession of the accused.—United Press.

Puisne Judge Of Madras High Court

OOTACAMUND, June 18.

Mr. A. C. Happel, I.C.S., was sworn in as a Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court to-day before the Chief Justice Sir Lionel Leach at the Government House, Ootacamund.—A. P.

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD'S NEW PROPOSALS

LONDON, June 17.

A thirteenfold increase of the value of benifices which have continued to be received taxfree is to be counteracted by new proposals, announced to-day (Tuesday) by Sir Kingsley Wood.

Certain lucky individuals, notably Company Directors and recipients of alimony, who were being paid tax free were receiving, on 5,000 sterling taxfree for example, an equivalent of 66,000 sterling.

The readjustment now planned will see that the burden of the tax falls on the payee instead of the payer.—Reuter.

Greek Cruiser And Destroyers Reach Alexandria

LONDON, June 17.

A cruiser, seven destroyers, two torpedo boats and five submarines of the Greek Navy have reached Alexandria and now joined the British Mediterranean fleet, announced a Senior Officer of the Greek Navy in a broadcast from London to-day.—Reuter.

Women For R. A. A. F.

CANBERRA, June 17.

Mr. McEwen, Commonwealth Minister for Air, announced today that the Government was considering the absorption of women in clerical duties in the R.A.A.F., release of physically fit men of the fighting age for active service and increase in age limits for ground staff. The Government had also decided in reduce the height limit for entry to R.A.A.F. to five feet.—Reuter.

Communal Tension In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, June 16.

In view of the prevailing communal tension in the city the District Magistrate has under Section 34 of the Municipalities Act prohibited the Chairman of the Board from giving effect to the resolution passed on June 14 at an emergent meeting of the Board regarding the appointment of Mr. Habibullah as an Executive Officer.

As a result of this order of the District Magistrate, Mr. Habibullah will continue to work as executive officer pending Government order on the representation of the Board.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

STOP OR---
COME BACK HERE!
THE GUN IS NOT NECESSARY. I WILL HALT HIM...SO!
THE WOMAN MAKES A PECULIAR GESTURE AND.....
GREAT SCOTT, HE FROZE LIKE A STATUE!
HE IS HYPNOTIZED, THAT IS ALL. AND NOW..
YOU HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THE CRYSTAL!
WHAT DO YOU EXPECT TO--WAIT A MINUTE, THERE IS SOMETHING THERE!
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